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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1871. NO. 116.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

HARRISBRUG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The State to Pay Postage on the Legislative Record—Printing of the Wrappers to be Looked After—The Allegheny Park Commissioner After the Rothermel Painting—The Philadelphia Judicial Contest—W. M. Hall Appointed Judge of the Bedford and Somerset District.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1871.

The Lyndall-Dechert Contest.

Mr. Buckalew presented a very voluminous supplemental report from the Democratic side of the Lyndall-Dechert Committee, in answer to the Republican minority's report. All reports in the case were ordered printed.

Payment of Postage on the Record.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Distribution of Legislative Journal, reported that the United States postoffice here would not receive said paper unless prepaid at full rates, and the committee, therefore, recommended that members of both Houses be allowed to frank copies they may send to their constituents.

Mr. White said he would never vote for restoring the franking privilege. He introduced a substitute for the committee's resolution, appropriating one thousand dollars to the Clerk of the Senate, and two thousand to the Clerk of the House, to purchase stamps for the journal during the present month, Legislative Postmasters to place them on wrappers, and Clerks and Postmasters to render a report at the end of the month.

Mr. Purman moved a further amendment rescinding the contract for the publication of the legislative journal. Ruled irrelevant. After some discussion the subject was postponed for the present.

Passed Over the Veto.

The bill for an additional law judge in Schuylkill county was, on motion of Mr. Randall, passed over the veto of the Governor, and went to the House.

The Civil Code Commissioners made a report.

Mr. Brooke introduced a bill transferring the duties of Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

By Mr. Rutan—Authorizing the School Directors of New Galilee Borough, Beaver county, to borrow money for building purposes.

Mr. Davis moved to make his general insurance bill the special order for Thursday afternoon of next week. Carried.

Constitutional Reform.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution instructing the constitutional reform committee to report a bill for a State constitutional convention, an equal number of delegates to be elected in Senatorial or Congressional Districts, one-half only to be voted for, to give each party equal representation.

Mr. Connell opposed this. The committee would, next week, report a satisfactory bill.

Mr. Buckalew moved to refer it to the committee. Carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Exempted from Taxation.

Local bill exempting an Odd Fellows' Hall, in an interior town from taxation came up and excited general debate on the principle involved. The bill finally passed, yeas 54; nays 31.

Sale of Bates's History.

Mr. Warren introduced a bill for one thousand copies of the History of Pennsylvania Volunteers to be sold at three dollars per volume.

What Will They Do With It?

Mr. Ellis, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for sending the Legislative Journal by mail, the State Treasurer to pay the postage.

Mr. White opposed this, and said the postage would amount to from $12,000 to $15,000 a session. The bill passed, yeas 47, nays 46. Messrs. Humphreys and Robb voted aye; Messrs. Kerr, Taylor, Warren and White voted no.

Printing of Wrappers.

Mr. Johnston moved the appointment of a joint committee to superintend the printing of Legislative Journal wrappers. He said in 1868 this work cost the State $13,586, and in 1869 $12,683, which was too much.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution authorizing the Board of Public Charities to withdraw certain papers presented by President Kane without any authority. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Reported Favorably.

The American Steamship bill was reported favorably.

Petition from Allegheny Park Commission for Rothermel's Painting.

Mr. Warner presented the following from the Park Commissioners of the city of Allegheny, relative to the Rothermel painting of the battle of Gettysburg:

To the Honorable Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth:

GREETING: We, the undersigned, members of the Park Commission of the city of Allegheny, having learned that the question of the final disposition of Rothermel's celebrated painting of the Battle of Gettysburg will be decided during the ensuing session of the Legislature, we take this opportunity of petitioning your honorable body for the honor of being entrusted with its safe keeping. We do not lay claim to represent the largest Park in the Commonwealth, but one containing at least one hundred acres, and situated in the heart of a city ranking third only in population and wealth in our great State, and claiming the proud honor of sending more than her proportion of soldiers to the battle-field, many of whom sleep their last sleep on the memorable field of Gettysburg.

For your information, and as it may not be generally known, we will state one of the finest, if not altogether the finest and costliest monuments in the State, is now under contract and in process of erection upon our Park, in honor of the fallen soldiers of Allegheny county.

Several hundred thousand dollars have already been expended in the construction of the park, and before the work of ornamentation and construction is finished, a very considerable additional amount will be expended. When finished, we congratulate ourselves, and the flourishing city we have the honor to represent, that our park will be the completest work of the kind in our Commonwealth. It is therefore, we think, with some show of reason, that we ask of your honorable body to consider our claim in this matter in a favorable light. The west certainly deserves some recognition from the State in matters pertaining to the history of our Commonwealth.

Bearing a share of the public expenses, the claim in this case is well founded, besides it is not asked for as a gratuity. Perhaps no finer site could be selected, or liberal offer made, than is herewith submitted by your petitioners.

As an evidence of our earnestness and sincerity in the matter set forth in our petition, we hereby authorize the honorable members of your body from our district to make the following proposition, and hereby affix our several signatures thereto, officially binding our Commission to the proposition. We submit as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the Allegheny City Park Commission, at a meeting held on Saturday, January 21, 1871, hereby agree, and pledge the Commission to the fulfilment of the following proposition, viz:

That for, and in consideration that the Legislature agreeing to give into our trust entire, or in joint trust of a committee of your honorable body, the permanent custody of Rothermel's celebrated painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg," we hereby stipulate to erect a fire proof and otherwise suitable building for its reception. Keep it on free exhibition, and in every way provide for its care and preservation.

(Signed) JAMES PARK, Jr., President.
ROBERT LEA,
J. C. PATTERSON,
A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.
A. M. MARSHALL,
A. MCNEIL,
ALFRED SLACK.

Attest:
J. R. OXLEY, Secretary.

The Philadelphia Judicial Contest.

The Legislative Committee in the Philadelphia contested election this morning resolved to report in favor of the sitting Judge. The Committee had three meetings, but the contestant did not appear.

W. M. Hall Appointed Judge of the Bedford and Somerset District.

The Governor to-day appointed W. M. Hall to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge King, in the Bedford and Somerset Judicial District.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That at the next annual municipal election in every ward, borough and township in the Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter, in every such ward, borough and township, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in said wards, boroughs and townships, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said ward, borough and township, labeled on the outside, "license," and on the inside, "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which such wards, boroughs and townships are situated, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after such election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities and of the constables of boroughs and townships, or of any other officer whose duty shall be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such ward, borough or township, and also three weeks before the annual municipal election every third year thereafter.

SEC. 2. That in reviewing and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of this election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Wherever, by the returns of election in any ward, borough or township aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors in said ward, borough or township at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale in this Commonwealth any intoxicating liquors, spirituous, vinous or malt, without a license, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and confinement in the workhouse or county jail for six months for the first offense; for the second and each subsequent offense a fine of one hundred dollars and confinement in the workhouse or county jail one year: *Provided*, That it shall not be unlawful for the owners of vineyards to sell, on their own premises, wine of their own manufacture, in quantities not less than one gallon, to be removed and not drank on the premises.

THE TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint two competent persons, learned in the law, to be Assistant Judges of the several courts of the Tenth Judicial District, in addition to the judges now composing said district, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of December next, and shall each have the same powers, authority and jurisdiction that the President Judge of said District now has.

SEC. 2. That at the next general election the qualified electors of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland, comprising said Tenth Judicial District, shall elect two competent persons, learned in the law, to serve as such Assistant Judges, who shall be commissioned by the Governor for a like term, and hold their offices by a like tenure as the President Judge, and each of whom shall have the same powers, authority and jurisdiction, and shall be subject to the same penalties and receive the same salary as the President Judge of said district is entitled to under existing laws.

SEC. 3. The President Judge or either of the said Assistant Judges shall have full and equal power from time to time as may be requisite and proper, to hold a Court of Common Pleas, although the other Judges, both or either of them, may at the same time be holding the aforesaid in another county or counties of the said district: *Provided*, That writs of *venire facias* may be issued by any one of said Judges for the summoning of jurors to any regular or special court in said district.

SEC. 4. That at all elections hereafter to be held when two Assistant Judges are to be elected to fill the offices of Assistant Law Judge as provided by this act, no elector shall vote for more than one of the candidates for said office, nor shall it be lawful for any two of the Judges of the said Judicial District, whilst exercising said office, to reside in any one county of said district.

SEC. 5. That the Judges of said Tenth Judicial District shall so arrange that no one of their number shall hold or preside at two regular courts consecutively in any one county of said district, during any one year, unless required by reason of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the other judges: *Provided, however*, That it shall be the duty of said Judges to sit in banc in each county of said district at least once in each half year, and hear and determine all motions, questions and arguments as the Judges before whom the same may have arisen shall certify to require such action.

SEC. 6. No appointment shall be made or election held to supply any vacancy that may occur by the expiration of the term of office, death, resignation or removal of any of the present Associate Judges of the courts in any of the counties composing said Tenth Judicial District; but whenever such vacancy may occur, the office so vacated shall cease, and thereafter the said court shall consist of the remaining Judges until all of said offices shall become vacant and cease, after which the said court shall consist of the President Judge and the two Assistant Judges herein provided for.

RECORDING OF BONDS IN THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Section 1 of "an act to provide for the recording of bonds in the orphans' court" provides that it shall be the duty of clerks of orphans' courts to record, in a docket provided for that purpose, all bonds given by administrators, executors, trustees or guardians, such bonds to be duly acknowledged by the obligors or proven by a subscribing witness before being recorded. This docket or an exemplification of the record of any bonds shall be received as evidence in any court of the Commonwealth. The clerks of the orphans' courts shall receive the same fees for recording bonds as are allowed by law to recorders of deeds for similar purposes.

STATE MILITARY AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

A joint resolution offered in the Senate authorizes and requires the Adjutant General to procure all books and papers belonging to the late Military Agency at Washington City, to deposit the same in his office, and to take all necessary measures for the prompt collection of all claims due Pennsylvania soldiers or their legal representatives, free of charge to claimants.

ADDITIONAL TAX IN THE BOROUGH OF BEAVER.

The burgess and town council of the borough of Beaver are authorized to levy and collect annually a tax not exceeding one cent on the dollar on the assessed valuation, for borough purposes.

FEES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The fees to be charged by the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall hereafter be as follows: For certificate with great seal, $1; certificate with less seal, 75 cents; certificate without seal, 50 cents; taking or filing bond of a public officer, $1; commission for any salaried State officer, $5; writ of assistance with great seal, $5; commission for any city, county, or district officer, who receives emoluments, and pays no State tax on comission, $5; commission to take acknowledgement of deeds or other instruments, $5; every search, 25 cents; certified copies for every page, 25 cents; Each commission for justice of the peace or alderman, to be collected and paid over to the recorders of deeds, $2; requisitions for criminals or order upon same, $1; approving plan of prison, including certificate and seal, $5; filing description of bottles under act of Assembly, $1; each commission for railroad or mining police, $1; instrument incorporating any bank, for every thousand dollars of authorized capital, 10 cents; letters patent or instrument incorporating any company or association, $5; commission authorizing view of turnpike road or bridge, $1; license to erect gate and toll, $1; filing acceptance of provisions of act of Assembly, $1; filing evidence of the change of corporate name, $1; filing papers creating corporation under general or special act of Assembly and recording same, $5; filing evidence of increase or decrease of capital stock and recording same, $5; filing agreements of merger and consolidation, $5; filing amendments to or confirmations of charters, $2; filing evidence of dissolution of corporations and recording same, $5; filing draft of railroad or canal, $2; and equivalent fees for any like services, though not herein specified.

GREENVILLE, PA.

Destructive Fire—One Block Destroyed and Another Damaged—Total Loss About $40,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., February 1, 1871.

A large and destructive fire occurred here last night at about 12 o'clock. The block owned by William Laird, and occupied by R. & A. Mannheimer, wholesale liquor dealers; H. Bonk, shoe store; E. Wasser, market; S. P. Johnston & Co., dry goods, and groceries; J. Richard, bakery; William Maxwell, law office, and E. E. Miller, harness shop, was entirely destroyed. Total loss, $30,000; insured for $16,500. Also, B. Henlin's fine brick block was partially destroyed. Loss, $8,000; fully insured. The stores of S. W. Mannheimer, Mrs. Gilkeson and Masonic Hall were damaged by fire and water. Probable loss, $4,000; all fully insured. Also, the stores of J. E. Hull & S. Hull, E. Roney and W. L. Phelon. Loss about $3,000.

This afternoon the house of O. N. Fletcher, of this place, was broken into, and a bag containing forty-two dollars in silver stolen.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The Proposed Meeting in Philadelphia—The W. B. A. Denounced as the Cause of Much Misery.

ASHLAND, January 31.—There is nothing known here concerning the object of the meeting of the coal operators of the Schuylkill region, which is to be held in Philadelphia next Thursday. It is generally supposed that it is for the purpose of making amicable arrangements with the miners, and to abate suspicion.

Nothing has been heard of the action of the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, which has been in session at Pittston. The proceedings will be published in a day or two.

Orders for coal still continue meager. Business of all kinds is extremely flat, and more especially that which is strictly identified with the coal trade.

The newspapers throughout the region, with the exception of but one, are berating the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, attributing the stoppage and consequent misery entirely to that combination, and call loudly upon the members to renounce, now and forever, the said association. Some few feel disposed to accept the proposition, but the majority strongly adhere to the association.

ASHLAND, PA., February 1.—It is now understood that operations in the Schuylkill county region will be resumed between the 15th and 20th of February. Several shippers have already issued instructions to their agents in Philadelphia and New York to receive orders for coal.

MILLER FARM, PA.

Horrible Accident on a Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILLER FARM, PA., February 1, 1871.

A man by the name of James Hawk was run over by the down passenger train this evening, and most horribly mangled. His heart lay outside of his clothes, while his entrails ran through one of his trowser legs and were scattered over the snow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1871.

VESSELS LOST DURING JANUARY.

Thirty-six vessels are reported as lost during the month of January. Of this number four were steamers, eleven were ships, fourteen were barks, five were brigs, and twenty-two were schooners. Of the above number, two were foundered, four were abandoned, two were sunk after a collision, six burned, and twelve missing, which are supposed lost. The total value of property, lost and missing, is estimated at $3,198,000.

THEATER AT SANTIAGO BURNED.

A correspondent of the Panama *Mail*, writing from Valparaiso under date of December 10th, says: The magnificent theater in Santiago, which cost five hundred thousand dollars, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Fortunately the fire broke out after the audience—estimated at considerably above two thousand persons—who had attended the Patti concert, had withdrawn, or a frightful loss of life would have resulted.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

The dispatch from Madrid, which alludes to the banquet and congratulations of Minister Sickles, over the successful accomplishment of highly diplomatic negotiations, is explained by the fact that Mr. Sickles, under instructions and powers sent him by the President and Secretary of State has just concluded an important convention for the settlement of the existing claims between this country and Spain, especially those growing out of the Cuban insurrection. This negotiation has been pending for some months, and has been a matter of much difficulty and delicacy. The convention will probably be sent to the Senate prior to adjournment.

INVITATION DECLINED.

The following card was issued this afternoon: "We have declined the invitation of Mr. Hawkes to be present at the grand concert, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening. The money offered has been firmly, but respectfully declined. Signed, John McClure, Secretary on behalf of the released prisoners."

REDDY, THE BLACKSMITH,

Has been released on $10,000 bail, the jury not having rendered a verdict that Haggerty died by his hands.

FINISHED.

The enumeration of the population of the Twentieth ward was completed to-day. Loss, 2,183 from the previous returns.

"CLEAR GRIT."

Rev. Dr. Collyer's lecture, "Clear Grit," attracted a large audience last night at Steinway Hall.

DEATH OF DR. SKINNER.

Dr. Skinner, a well known divine, died to-day, aged 79.

ASSETS OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERNS.

The recent investigation into the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern has greatly stimulated inquiries as to the resources of that institution. The total assets of the New York and Western Concerns are $2,701,525; total liabilities, $1,207,205.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: The name of Mr. Brooks was stricken from the rolls of the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 16 to 7, and his credentials subsequently referred to the Committee on Credentials. In the House, the articles of impeachment against Lieutenant Governor Johnson were indefinitely postponed by a vote of 48 to 30.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 1.—The Massachusetts Senate passed an order restoring the appropriation for State constabulary from $50,000 to $15,990, as originally reported from the Finance Committee. The subject of the seizure of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters was before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Federal Relations to-day. Testimony in regard to the recent seizures was presented.

BOSTON, February 1.—In the Senate to-day the Committee on Agriculture reported further legislation unnecessary to prevent the sale of diseased meat, and say the disease will soon cease to appear among the cattle.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 1.—The bill reducing the salary of the Railroad Commissioners to $3,000 passed the Senate. A bill was introduced providing for the inspection of coal mines; also a bill to legalize the sale of native wines, ale and beer. In the House a bill to repeal the Students' Voting Law was laid on the table after a long discussion. A bill to fix the salaries of members of the General Assembly at $600 per year was indefinitely postponed.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—A bill is before the State Senate making it unlawful to elect or appoint to any office of profit or trust, in any railroad corporation, any person who is a stockholder, owner, or part of a transportation company.

FIRES.

Beloit, Wis.

BELOIT, WIS., February 1.—The Union block at Beloit was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building $5,000; Lawrence & Co., wholesale paper house, $18,000; Beloit *Free Press* $3,500; partially covered by insurance.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Abstract of the Statement for January.

Decrease During the Month $4,040,986—Decrease Since March 1, 1870, $110,301,670.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of January:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,929,343,780
Accrued interest	32,129,244
Bearing currency interest	56,763,362
Interest	425,466,000
Matured debt	4,036,902
Interest	548,685
Bearing no interest	428,669,029
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	15,695
Total debt principal	2,418,813,094
Interest	33,108,092
Grand total	2,451,921,096
Cash in Treasury—Coin	99,066,580
Currency	24,827,788
Total	123,894,280
Debt less cash in Treasury February 1st, 1871	2,328,026,807
January 1, 1871	2,332,067,793
Decrease of debt during the past month	4,040,986
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	110,301,670

The following are the totals of bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies.

Principal outstanding	$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,094
Interest paid by the United States	10,753,910
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,460,818
Balance of interest paid by the United States	8,293,096

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh and Virginia Railroad.

Meeting of Directors Yesterday—R. C. Schmertz Elected President—Meetings to be Held Along the Line—Extension of the Union and Titusville Railroad, &c., &c.

PITTSBURGH AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Since the organization of this company at Fayette City, on the 7th of January last (reported in these columns), we have had nothing to report until now, the company being as yet only in its earliest stages. Yesterday, however, a meeting of the Directors was held at the Monongahela House in this city, at which some action was taken looking towards the early and vigorous prosecution of this important work. Some change was made in the management, several of the first elected officers having only consented to serve until suitable successors could be found. At the meeting yesterday, W. E. Frazer, Jr., resigned as President, and Robert C. Schmertz, Esq., of this city, was unanimously chosen in his place. W. E. Frazer, Jr., was then elected Vice President of the company. This gives an executive officer of influence here, and also one in Fayette county—an arrangement that will conduce greatly to the benefit of the enterprise. The temporary Treasurer, H. F. Blythe, of Fayette county, also resigned, and Captain James A. Blackmore, late Mayor of this city, was made permanent Treasurer.

It is the intention to bring the matter of additional stock subscriptions before the people along the route by public meetings at all important points, beginning with Brownsville, at an early day. Due notice will be given of the time fixed. The friends of this project have every confidence in the success of the road, and that the section between Brownsville and Bellevernon can easily be built this year. At Bellevernon, as we announced, it will connect with the cross road to be built to West Newton, which will give a line from Brownsville to this city in advance of the completion of the entire line to McKeesport. It is to be hoped that the Brownsville people, so long comparatively shut out from civilization, will embrace eagerly this most favorable opportunity of enhancing their commercial importance.

EXTENSION OF THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE.

The Titusville *Courier* says: That the Union and Titusville Railroad is to be extended to some point on the Lake Shore is very evident, but what point is yet to be decided. Erie and Westfield have both presented their claims, and while Erie is been talking about the great facilities to be gained by an extension to that city, Westfield has been at work, held meetings, appointed committees to confer with the managers of the road, and at present is engaged in raising the necessary funds to secure the extension to that place. Aside from these two points, a movement has also been started at North East for this object, and on Saturday last a meeting was held and a committee appointed to confer with the Casement Bros. and present their claims. The opinion was freely expressed that it was a disgrace to Northwestern Pennsylvania that Ohio and New York had derived the whole benefits of carrying, refining, and handling the products of the oil regions, and if the opinion is tacked with the necessary enterprise and liberality, we do not see why it cannot be the chosen point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Montrose people are encouraged by the prospect of a railroad connecting them with the general railway system of the State. The commissioners of the proposed new line held a meeting on the 17th inst., and good reports were received from the collectors. Ten per cent. had been collected on the subscriptions.

—It is stated in the Richmond *Dispatch* that orders have been given to let the whole line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, not already under contract, on the 1st of April; and it is further ordered by the board that the road shall be in operation from the terminus, at the junction of the Big Sandy river with the Ohio, to the falls of the Kanawha, in July next.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Russian Military Plenipotentiary to Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 30.—Prince Wellgenstein, who has been appointed military plenipotentiary of Russia to Paris, has started for that city. He will subsequently visit London.

Small Pox in London—Crops Injured.

LONDON, February 31.—The ravages of the small-pox are decreasing in London.

The excessive frosts have endangered the crops of all kinds.

Von Beust Advocates Increased Armaments for Austria.

PESTH, January 31.—In the Austro-Hungarian delegation to-day Baron von Beust declined a speech in advocacy of an increase of the armaments of the Empire, both military and naval. He definitely repudiated the idea that the Government was actuated by any policy of revenge for the past, but said the danger of warlike complications involving Austria was not a phantom peril. The policy of the Empire was peaceful and prudent, but contingencies were possible, and foreign powers must learn that Austria was ready for defense.

Dykes at Smyrna Destroyed.

LONDON, February 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the dykes at Smyrna were destroyed by the late torrent. A large part of the town was inundated and many persons drowned.

PHILADELPHIA

General Irwin Pays the Semi-Annual Interest on the State Debt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1871.

General Irwin paid the semi-annual interest, amounting to near a million dollars. This is the prompt action of a faithful officer.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The marble statue of the late Governor Andrews has been placed in a niche in Doric Hall, in the State House, Boston, and will be unveiled when the formal presentation to the State is made.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the Harvard College property in Boston is not liable to assessments for benefit derived by the widening of streets.

The small-pox has broken out at St. John's, N. B., and is exciting considerable alarm.

The druggists of New Jersey, known as the Pharmaceutists' Association, are in session at Trenton, for the purpose of bringing before the Legislature a bill to restrict the sale of poisons, and regulate the appointment and licensing of druggists and their clerks. The bill is generally considered a fit and proper one to prevent the frequent deadly mistakes.

Ex-Governor Silva and Artega left Havana yesterday for Spain.

An adjourned meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, at Boston yesterday, reported favorably on the question of admitting to membership manufacturers outside the New England States.

The collections of revenue in the First and Second Ohio Districts for January were $461,240 59.

Captain Joseph H. Cromwell, long identified with Cincinnati, died at Yellow Springs Tuesday night aged eighty-five.

Charles Ray was shot and dangerously wounded by City Marshal Flavin, at Anderson, Ind., Tuesday night. He resisted arrest.

POLITICAL.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 1.—The Legislature yesterday elected H. G. Davis, Democrat, of Piedmont, United States Senator, to succeed Senator Willey, by thirty-one majority.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 1.—At the Republican Congressional Convention in the First District of Connecticut, held in this city to-day, Julius L. Strong, present Representative, was unanimously renominated for Congress.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 1.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District, in convention to-day, renominated S. W. Kellogg for Congress.

CRIME.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—The jury in the case of John Ware, on trial for killing his father at Camden, returned a verdict last night of murder in the first degree. The prisoner exhibited no emotion on hearing the verdict.

The execution of John Hanlon took place this morning. The law limiting the number of witnesses was strictly enforced by Sheriff Leeds.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—After religious ceremonies, Father Barry said Hanlon had nothing to be made public, but wished to return thanks to the officers of the prison and inspector and keepers. Hanlon then stepped to the front of the platform, and in a firm and distinct voice, said: "To those who have ever injured me, or have ever done me any wrong, I forgive them, and ask God to forgive them, and all whom I have injured in any way whatever, or against whom I have had any ill feelings, I ask their forgiveness, and God forgive me." His body has been given to his friends for interment.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 1, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Passed up: Telegraph at 1 P. M., St. Charles at 3 P. M., and Annie Laurie, at 9 P. M. River rising; clear and pleasant.
H.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Hill Admitted as Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Miller Likely to Get His Seat—Steamship Subsidy Men Becoming Fearful that their Schemes Will Not Go Through—The Bills the Special Order for To-day—Senators and Congressmen Summoned as Witnesses in the Holden Impeachment—Reasons for the Delay in Minister Schenck's Departure, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 31, 1871.

The Georgia Matter—Another Maudlin Speech.

Mr. Saulsbury started on another rampage in the Senate to-day. He was in about the same oblivious condition as yesterday, and his scarcely coherent remarks were full of bitterness and personalities. He had the floor on the Georgia question, and neither friend or foe could get him to yield it. The Democratic Senators were in sore distress, not knowing of what great indiscretion he might be guilty, especially as he opened by an allusion to a man who once lived in Northern Illinois, and who gained a great reputation by keeping his mouth shut. He was proceeding to tell who this individual was, and what office he now held, when several Senators persuaded Stewart to promise Saulsbury that if he would yield the floor for a few minutes in order that the former might make an explanation of some facts connected with the subject under discussion, a vote should be taken without further interruption. Saulsbury consented to this arrangement, and while the Nevada Senator was speaking, walked up and down the aisle in an exceedingly dramatic manner, keeping one eye on Stewart and another on the clock, so as to see that the latter did not violate his agreement. When the time was up, his excited manner in calling for an immediate vote caused an outbreak of laughter in the galleries and on the floor, and he continued his espionage over the proceedings until the Senate had proceeded so far that further debate was impossible. The Georgia question was settled by the Senate to-day to the extent of admitting Hill, who was sworn in and took his seat. Immediately after this occurrence it was attempted to have the same action taken with regard to Miller, Messrs. Trumbull and Sherman advocating such a course but Stewart and Edmunds objecting, the matter went over. There appears to be no doubt now but that Miller will be admitted to his seat, especially since the action of the House this afternoon abolishing the iron-clad test oath.

The Steamship Subsidy Men

Are beginning to get extremely impatient. They evidently fear that the present session will expire before their schemes can be got through. Even if they should pass the Senate it is admitted that the House will hardly have time to reach them before the term expires; hence the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the committees to hurry up and report upon these bills, and the activity everywhere exhibited by the powerful and numerous lobby now congregated here to pass these enormous demands upon the Treasury. Mr. Kellogg made a really pathetic appeal to have his New Orleans and Mexican Steamship bill taken up to-day, and threatened the immediate extinction of American commerce in the Gulf of Mexico if it was not at once favorably acted upon. Mr. Williams grew as eloquent on behalf of his Australian line, and was supported by Nye in that well-worn speech of his, which has become so familiar to the galleries. Conkling was more modest than other steamship advocates, even if his bill is not, and appeared to be a little ashamed of the enormous grab of which he is the supporter. Finally it was agreed that all these bills should be made the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock, when Garrett Davis threatens a speech in opposition to all these schemes.

Unwilling Witnesses.

Senators Abbott and Foote, and Congressman Dougherty, of North Carolina, who were subpœnaed to attend the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, at Raleigh, returned a reply by letter to-day to the court, that if their testimony is to be taken it must be by deposition, as they cannot spare time to be there in person. These gentlemen are determined to assert their constitutional prerogative in this matter.

The Pacific Railroad Case.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is not yet disposed to take up the case of the Pacific Railroad. Although a great pressure has been brought to bear to have the subject disposed of at once, next week will be the earliest that these cases can be given consideration.

Minister Schenck "Interviewed."

Some reckless newspaper man attempted to interview General Schenck here to-day, with reference to the reason why his departure to England had been so long postponed; but the new English Minister was not very communicative. He states, however, that the principal reason was that the President desired to see what Congress was going to do with reference to the recommendations in the message in the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain and take charge of the Alabama claims, before he was given his final instruction. The Foreign Commissioners of both Houses now have this subject under consideration, and important action is expected at an early day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1871.

CABINET CHANGES.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are so frequent that an announcement of a Cabinet change is looked upon as a shift to fill a barren news column. For the past week or so mysterious whispers have floated around that Messrs. Fish, Robeson and Boutwell would soon retire from the Cabinet. It has not occurred to me till recently that any of these things could be traced to a substantial basis, but now I feel authorized to say that they are more than mere rumors. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Fish will shortly resign, but his resignation is not expected until after the adjournment of the Indiana Legislature. No one questions the belief that Senator Morton will be appointed in his place. Representative Orth can be appointed Senator, by the Governor of Indiana, in place of Mr. Morton. But his appointment will probably not occur till March. He can be appointed Minister to Berlin if he desires it. Mr. Boutwell is soured at everything. He wants to go. The Pacific Railroad lobbyists are after him with a sharp stick, and chuckle over the prospect of his having a difficulty with Commissioner Pleasanton on the income tax. Mr. Boutwell, it is thought, will not be Secretary of the Treasury five weeks longer. It is even extremely doubtful if he will continue there three weeks. Attorney General Akerman is to be turned out if possible. The Pacific Railroad magnates are after him too, and call him all sorts of names. Mr. Akerman's official days are probably few.

The day is past when Cabinet ministers resign on small provocation. The time was when the Secretary of the Treasury retired because the President insisted upon appointing a friend Assistant Treasurer at New York. But you will shortly hear of several causes to promote such resignations, and several reasons for Cabinet changes, advanced by very strong men. The schemes now being laid, aided by indifference on the part of those who are to be driven from their post, can hardly fail in their purpose.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—John C. Harman, Delphi, Indiana; J. G. Hotchell, Frankfort, Ky.; George W. Baker, Rochester, Minn.; William S. Brown, Napa City, California; Charles R. Tyler, Green Bay, Wis.; Samuel K. Bern, Kenton, Ohio; Squire A. Pepperson, Bushnell, Ill.; W. H. Halles, Jr., Mason, Ill.; Lizzie Gilmore, Pittsfield, Ill.; L. W. Smith, Effingham, Ill.; N. Parsons, Pendleton, Ill.; Arthur Favine, Warren, Ill.

SAN DOMINGO—LETTER FROM CABRAL TO MR. SUMNER.

A special to the New York *Evening Post* says: Senator Sumner received from a friend a letter written by Cabral, President Baez's opponent, at San Domingo, bearing date of December 21, 1870, in which he says he is preparing to move on and capture the principal strongholds of Baez, and he fully expected to be successful. Cabral's strength is greatly underestimated by his enemies. He has more troops than those opposed to him are willing to admit, and has no intention of abandoning the struggle, as reported.

JAPANESE EMBASSY VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

The members of the Japanese Embassy, accompanied by the Secretary of State, called at the White House to-day, and paid their respects to the President. Quite an interesting interview transpired, but no set speeches were made. The Japanese Assistant Minister of Finance informed the President that the objects of his mission here were to obtain an investigation concerning the management of our financial system.

JUDGE STANLEY MATTHEWS'S

Argument on the bridge question has been widely circulated among members of Congress, and is said to have created a deep impression. The opinion seems general among members that from Mr. Matthews's statement the bridge is being built strictly within the letter of the law, and that if the company is compelled to alter the construction, the Government will be bound in law to bear the expense of such alteration. It is not improbable the Commerce Committee on Thursday will again postpone deciding the question.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hampton.

The case of Foster for use vs. the Pittsburgh Coal Company, previously reported, was received and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

38. Carroll & Snyder vs. C. H. Hall & Co.
52. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hutchinson.
53. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hutchinson.
55. (O. L.) Brown vs. Ross et al.
61. Yeager vs. Luhn et ux.
87. (O. L.) Murphy vs. Lawrence.
68. Balen vs. Moore.
68. Burns for use vs. Graham.

District Court No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Park, Bros. & Co., vs. W. W. Wallace, action on book account, was taken up and had not been concluded at the hour of adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

186. Hershauser vs. Maul.
182. Troche vs. Kuhlman's administrators.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Pierce and wife vs. Kinder Blair et al. reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff as against Kinder Blair in the sum of $325 and in favor of the other defendants.

In the case of R. Munroe & Co. vs. Frazier Bro's, previously reported on trial before Judge Collier, the arguments were heard and the charge of the court will be delivered this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

35. McGinniss vs. Hamilton.
37. Taylor vs. Dehaven.
38. Dunn vs. Brown & Co.
39. Commonwealth for use vs. Ammon et al.
40. Hutchinson vs. Ray & Campbell.
43. R. & H. Ferguson vs. Alpert.
47. Morgan vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
48. Clark vs. Wesley et al.
49. Woods vs. Simon Drain.
51. Schmidtetter vs. McIntyre.

SARAH STEVENSON complained to Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, yesterday, that her husband, Charles, had wantonly chastised her, for which Charles was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

FRANCE.

The Armistice Extended to All.

The People Feverishly Anxious.

Probable Formation of a New Government.

Emperor William Will Not Return to Berlin Until a Treaty of Peace is Concluded.

Bourbaki's Army Not in Switzerland.

ENGLAND.

Disturbances in Paris—The Armistice Extended to all Armies—Bombardment of Belfort—No More German Troops to be Sent to France—Gambetta Urges the Drilling of Recruits.

LONDON, February 1.—A Versailles dispatch mentions the report that firing was heard in Belleville and the Villette quarters of Paris, and says it is feared that disturbances have occurred.

Another dispatch from Versailles says: The armistice has been carried out in the west and north of France without difficulty. It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the eastern departments, and that military operations on the part of Generals Manteuffel, Werder, Bourbaki and Garibaldi cease to-day.

Dispatches from Pruntont, Switzerland, of the 31st, says the bombardment of Belfort continues.

On the 24th a French corps escaped to the southward, but the remainder of Bourbaki's army has been cut off, and is being driven to the Swiss frontier.

A Berlin dispatch says orders have been given for the discontinuance of the dispatch of troops to France.

A dispatch from Bordeaux says that Gambetta has telegraphed the Prefects that he will announce the resolution of the Bordeaux government after communication with "the personage" who is to come from Paris. Meanwhile, he asks them to be firm and confident, and instructs them to drill incessantly the recruits who come in during the term of respite allowed by the armistice.

The London conference hold another meeting on Friday of this week.

Emperor William Promptly Furnishes Food to the Starving Parisians—No One Allowed to Enter the City.

LONDON, February 1.—The *Times* to-day says that upon the representation of M. Favre that Paris was already suffering greatly from want of food, the Emperor ordered that 3,000,000 rations be sent from the German army to the famishing city.

The *Daily News* asserts positively that Emperor William is expected in Berlin Wednesday.

All trains converging upon Paris are forbidden to carry mere travelers, who are excluded from the city, unless they are provided with a special pass from the German authorities. While persons are allowed to leave Paris, the French authorities have requested the Prussians to prevent all admission to the city. The Prussians are making colossal efforts to supply the city with breadstuffs, of which there are now on hand sufficient to last till Saturday. The supplies of horse will hold out until the 10th of February. Great quantities of food has been shipped from Belgium to Paris.

Switzerland Protests Against the Violation of Her Territory by German Soldiers.

LONDON, February 1.—It is reported the Government of Switzerland has sent a remonstrance to Berlin against the violation of Swiss territory by German soldiers.

The Restoration of the Empire.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 31.—It is believed in court circles here that the Empire will be restored with the Empress as Regent. The Emperor's confidential aide arrived at Chiselhurst to-day.

FRANCE.

The Country Anxious—Bordeaux Protests Against Dishonorable Terms of Peace.

BORDEAUX, February 1.—M. Gambetta, in a dispatch sent yesterday in reply to M. Favre's telegram of of the 28th says: "The country is feverishly anxious. I can't rest contented with the information given in your dispatch. The government at Bordeaux has ordered the immediate execution of the armistice, but can't order an election for the National Assembly, without knowing the fate of Paris." The municipality of Bordeaux has made a protest to the government against peace on any dishonorable terms, and implores the delegation to remain at their post.

Probable Formation of a New Government for France.

BORDEAUX, February 1.—It is believed that the first act of the National Assembly, when it convenes at Bordeaux, will be the nomination of a President and Council of Ministers, forming a Government. M. Favre, Gambetta, Thiers, Picard and Greve are probable candidates for office, and Favre, Gambetta and Thiers are considered to have the greatest chances.

PRUSSIA.

Emperor William will not Return Home Till a Treaty of Peace is Concluded.

BERLIN, February 1.—The Telegraphic report that Emperor William was about to return to this city is unfounded. It is unlikely that he will come to Berlin until the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace.

BELGIUM.

The Orleans Princes to be Candidates for the National Assembly—Bourbaki's Army Not in Switzerland.

BRUSSELS, February 1.—General Fleury has passed through Cologne, on his way to London.

The Orleans Princes have resolved to accept the candidatures to the National Assembly, in the belief that, if chosen, they can return to France, and be no longer prohibited from residence upon its soil. The Duc de Aumale will become a candidate for Beauvaise, Angleime, Clermont and Ferrand, and the Prince de Joinville for Cherbourg, Chaumont and Brest.

Bourbaki's army has not entered Switzerland. The French commandant at Monterien, however, has asked the Swiss authorities to be allowed to transport sick French soldiers through Swiss territory, and the request was granted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference will not Close Till France Has Been Represented.

LONDON, February 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is reported there the London Conference will not close its sessions until France has been represented in its councils.

THE Y. M. C. A. HOME.

Favorable Opportunity to Procure Skilled and Unskilled Labor.

Employers, whether in the city or from the country, who are in need of laborers, whether skilled or otherwise, would do well to call at the above institution, between Eighth and Ninth streets. From three to four hundred persons are received at the Home every month, nearly all of whom are entirely destitute of resources, but earnestly and honestly desirous of obtaining work whereby to earn a livelihood. During the present winter between seventy and eighty persons of this class have often been fed and lodged at one time, among them mechanics and artisans in almost every department of industry. The institution is designed for the benefit of working men. It is not a receptacle for paupers. Persons are sometimes directed there who should properly be sent to the hospital or the poor house. This misconception of the character and objects of the Home has somewhat clogged its operations. Let it be understood that this is not an eleemosynary institution, but a place where men are helped to help themselves, through the agency and elevation of labor. This is the ground on which it appeals to the community for co-operation and encouragement.

Connected with the establishment is a well appointed boarding house, where gentlemen may be sure of finding comfortable rooms, agreeable fare, and courteous Christian treatment, and where, too, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that while securing to themselves desirable physical comforts and moral surroundings, they are at the same time contributing to the support of one of the most useful and deserving institutions in the country; the entire profits arising from the boarding house being devoted to the promotion of the above named benevolent objects. Religious and charitably disposed gentlemen in search of pleasant accommodations will do well to call at the Home.

Religious services are held every night in the chapel of the institution, and thrice on every Sabbath. On Tuesday nights special attention is given to the subject of temperance. Secular papers and periodicals, moral and religious journals, tracts and books are furnished for the use of boarders and inmates, and under God's blessing great good is being silently and quietly wrought. It is a noble philanthropy, which our citizens would do well to encourage and sustain. The simple mention of the fact that the Home has recently been placed under the personal superintendence of Rev. W. Long and his estimable wife, furnishes a sufficient guarantee that the liberal intentions of its founders and friends will be carried out to the fullest possible extent.

THE LATE FIRE ON SIXTH STREET.

The Chief Engineer Severely Censured—Another Investigation in Order.

Mr. McElroy, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been severely censured, in various quarters, for alleged mismanagement at the fire on Sixth street, on Sunday night. It is alleged that thousands of dollars worth of stock in the hardware store of Messrs. Lane Bros. were destroyed by the Chief Engineer persisting in throwing water after the fire had been extinguished, and by throwing streams *under* the fire while it was burning. The fire caught between the ceiling of the third (or upper) story and the roof, and it is charged that immense quantities of water were poured into the third story before the fire broke through the ceiling at all, and that the streams were kept playing for a considerable time after the fire had been totally extinguished, and until the water was eight inches deep on the first floor. The Chief Engineer was appealed to by several persons, and asked to withdraw some of the streams, but declined to do so. The Assistant Engineer, Mr. White, was also requested to interfere, but said he had no power or discretion while the Chief was present. The result was that the water was continued for a considerable time after the fire was out, and the goods damaged greatly beyond what they would otherwise have been.

These are grave charges, made by gentlemen who were present and saw the fire, and who are entitled to some consideration. We are not advised that any formal steps will be taken looking to an investigation, but the Fire Commission ought to take cognizance of the matter. Since the organization of the paid department it must be admitted that the losses by fire have been unusually light, and that the system bids fair to work economically. Due allowance must also be made for the jealousies and prejudices with which the Commission, and the officers appointed by them, have had to contend; but at the same time the highest skill and efficiency must be demanded at the hands of those who are to direct the apparatus of the department. We have no opinion to offer as to the qualifications of Mr. McElroy, but the unqualified assertion of half a dozen reputable citizens, to the effect that he committed an egregious blunder in the case to which we allude, should awaken inquiry as to the facts.

A FINE CHURCH IMPROVEMENT.

Enlargement of Calvary Church, East Liberty—Description of the Improved Building—Re-opening on Sunday next.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, East Liberty, of which Rev. Joseph D. Wilson is pastor, having recently been enlarged and extensively improved, will be re-opened for service on Sunday morning next, at which time the Bishop of the Diocese, and a number of the clergy, are expected to be present and take part in the services.

This edifice, as enlarged and embellished, reflects great credit upon the Vestry, and in its present form unquestionably gives a better illustration of the early Rural Gothic churches of England than any other church building in our city—possibly west of the Allegheny mountains—and as a model will be followed and adopted by others. The style is Elizabethan, and its beauty consists in its exquisite proportions, its simplicity, and freedom from elaborate ornamentation. The stone arches of the doors and windows are of the pointed Gothic style, and the proportions are so correctly given as to please the eye and impart pleasurable emotions. The walls are of hammered dressed stone, and the jams of the windows, butresses and door ways, are of dressed free stone. The roofs of the chancel and church are heavily timbered, resembling black walnut, as are also the pews, front of the gallery, pulpit, and reading desk. The font is of stone, and the communion table is of pointed oak, with a black walnut top. The chancel rail and tops of the pews are of solid black walnut. The chancel is ornamented in imitation of pointed tile, or mosaic. The ceiling of the chancel is blue, and the coloring gives a fine effect to the whole building. The roof of the church is blue, and the walls are buff. The triplet stained glass window in the transept, and the circular window over the organ loft, are in exquisite taste, and very creditable to the manufacturing talent of our city. These windows show that we have made considerable improvement, both in design and execution, upon any heretofore made in this city. The carpets are scarlet and black, are chaste and beautiful, and correspond with the other arrangements of the building.

The church is cruciform, with high pitched roof, stone tower, and slated spire, in which is a bell. Main entrance in the tower; two stone porch doors in the transept, high gables and octagon chancel. The side walls are seventeen feet high. The length of the main building is one hundred and eighteen feet; width, thirty-one feet in the clear. The length of the bays is sixty-three feet; width of each bay, thirty-six feet; depth of chancel, seventeen feet. The length of the chancel in front is thirty-one feet. In one of the bays is an organ loft, the depth of which is sixteen feet, and the length in front thirty-six feet, with a splendid new organ, of exquisite tone, built by George Jardine & Son, of New York.

The stained glass windows in the body of the church are narrow pointed Gothic, in duplicate. In the transept, opposite the organ loft, is a rich stained glass triplet window, with scenes from Calvary, emblematic of the crucifixion. There is another rich stained glass rose window over the organ loft, and at the end of the church as you enter the main building is another rose window of stained glass. The chancel has three windows of stained glass—the center of which is in triplet, and the other two in duplicate. The center window is embellished with ecclesiastical emblems.

The vestry, architect, and all concerned in the erection of this house for the worship of Almighty God, deserve commendation for the good taste and judgment displayed. The church gives the spectator a very correct idea of the rural Gothic of England in by-gone days; and this style of church architecture, by its neatness and simplicity, must commend itself to congregations in our rural districts.

The following are the persons concerned in the erection and furnishing of the church: J. W. Kerr, architect; Joseph Graham, contractor and builder; Knox & Brothers, stone masons; Mr. McAdam, plasterer; James McDade, painter; Jarvis, Halpin & Co., gas pipe; B. S. Koli & Co., furnaces; Page, Zellers & Duff, stained glass windows, designed and executed by Mons. La Blond; A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, carpets; Edmundson & Son, upholstery. The ornamentation of the chancel was designed by Walter P. Marshall, and executed by Bassett.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TWELVE thousand dollars was the amount paid for the Edinburg.

THE stock of cotton is now the largest held in Memphis since the war.

MR. R. MUNSON PURCELL, until recently connected with the press of Chicago, is in the city on a short visit.

THE total disbursements by the City Treasurer the past year aggregate $1,260,225 93.

CHIEF CROW received yesterday for the use of the Fire Department fifty sheets, fifty pillow slips and twenty-four comforts, which had been ordered some time since.

FOR refusing to pay toll and acting disorderly on the Allegheny suspension bridge, Michael Caughlin was yesterday sent to jail ten days by Alderman Humbert. Officer Boyle arrested the accused.

THE Building Inspector, R. M. Reed, Esq., reports having issued sixteen permits for the erection of new and alteration of old buildings during January, for which the city received $88.

DURING January the letter carriers of Pittsburgh delivered 144,987 mail letters, 27,311 drop letters, and 49,472 papers, and collected from lamp post boxes 106,278 mail letters, 21,223 drop letters, and 14,491 papers; total, 363,627. The last collection is made at seven o'clock P. M.

FOLLOWING is the report of the operations of the Allegheny letter carriers for the month of January:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	51,932	24,805
Drop letters	6,771	
Newspapers	30,322	955

J. R. NEWMAN, Esq., Assistant Controller, yesterday commenced to close up the books of that office, preparatory to making out the usual annual statement of the financial affairs. The report will not be completed before the first of the month.

THE Water Committee will hold a meeting on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Committee, City Building.

PAY ROLL of Market department for January was $493 16; Allegheny wharf $160 08; interest account $140 and police department, $9,376 59. Warrants have been certified by the Controller on the respective appropriations.

JOHANNA KUNKLE made information before Alderman McMasters charging Jacob Eichley with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, and he was arrested and held for trial.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Moran, who was charged with assault and battery on oath of Samuel Wylands.

NANCY SWINEBURY made information before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, charging John Wilkinson with assault and battery, and also with disorderly conduct. She alleges that the accused came to her residence, acted disorderly and choked her. A warrant was issued.

THREE coal boats owned by J. D. Johnson, which were moored at the Point, were carried away by the current Tuesday night. Several towboats started in pursuit of the boats, and landed two of them safely, but the other floated down and stranded on Smoky Island.

R. L. RICHTER made information yesterday before Alderman Donaldson, charging J. G. Haymaker with obtaining money under false pretense. The accused was arrested and after a hearing he was discharged.

HUGH POLLOCK, a farmer, left his home in Indiana township with a sled and two horses to bring a load of produce to the city. Saturday afternoon officer Doat found the horses on Penn street but Mr. Pollock has not since been heard from.

THOMAS MCGRAW and Joseph Maguire got into a difficulty yesterday, when, it is alleged, McGraw struck Maguire on the head with an iron poker. They each made information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging the other with assault and battery. The cases were compromised, each party paying his own costs.

A WARRANT was issued by Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday for the arrest of Peter Wecker, who was charged with disorderly conduct, on oath of Jacob Haus.

A BEAVER fur muffler, lost by a gentleman on Fifth avenue about two weeks since, was found and taken to the Prothonotary's office, where it still remains. The owner can have it by calling, proving property, &c.

YESTERDAY afternoon two deck hands on the steamer Kate Putnam got into a difficulty when one picked up a hatchet and struck the other on the head and knocked him down. The wounded man was removed to the Homœopathic Hospital where his injuries were properly attended to. The fellow who dealt the blow escaped.

THOMAS SHANNON was taken before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

CHARLES STOEHR, a police officer, lodged complaint before the Mayor yesterday, charging Henry McKee with disorderly conduct, in resisting and abusing said officer while in his custody. Warrant issued.

MAYOR BRUSH yesterday married a couple at the St. Charles Hotel.

MAYOR BRUSH yesterday administered the oath of office to Street Commissioners Hunter, Linderman and Hosack, each of whom has already begun the work of putting the streets in his respective district in good condition.

OFFICER MOON yesterday arrested a man who was trying to pawn a light overcoat. He gave his name as Johnson, and is locked up for a hearing.

THOMAS SHANNON, accused by Adam Wagner with disorderly conduct, was fined $5 0 and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday. Some Sundays ago Shannon approached Wagner's milk wagon, and seizing hold of a cup full of milk, threw the contents into Wagner's face, at the same time challenging him to fight. Information was made at the time, but he was not apprehended until yesterday.

THE current through the Arkansas cut off and out to the Mississippi, is running out with such force and rapidity that several boats have, within the past day or two, been unable to stem it, and have been obliged to run down to Napoleon and go up the old way.

THE Woman Suffrage Association of Allegheny county will meet this evening at seven and a half o'clock in their hall over the Third National Bank, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. The Rev. Mr. Lemon, of Wesley Chapel, will deliver an address on the "Womanly Woman." The public are cordially invited.

JUSTICE KREHAN, of Birmingham, yesterday dispatched an officer to arrest Wm. Doddy, a youth of sixteen years old, charged with incorrigibility by Wm. A. McFadden. It is alleged that the lad does nothing but appropriate other people's property to his own use, and hence the desire to get him out of harm's way.

THE members of the Allegheny Police force and the Fire Department were paid yesterday. The appropriations for the year have not yet been fixed by councils, but the Mayor procured funds to pay the police, and Chief Crow furnished the amount necessary for the men under his direction. The pay roll for the past month for the Fire Department amounts to $2,245 69.

THE Committee on City Property met in the office of the Controller yesterday, and organized by electing Colonel Phillips chairman. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Fleming, Jones and Hare, to look up a site for a station house in the Fourteenth ward.

THE Police Committee met in the Mayor's parlor yesterday afternoon and organized by electing John H. Hare, Chairman. The pay roll for the month and sundry bills were ordered to be paid, and with this money Clerk Patterson will liquidate all the claims in this department. Twelve of the fourteen members composing the Committee were present, and a petition for police officers in one of the rural districts was accepted and laid over, the Committee as well as the Mayor having decided not to employ any additional policemen unless authorized to do so by the Councils. Dr. Murdoch was re-elected City Physician, after which the Committee adjourned.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday morning two farmers from Belleville called at the tavern of George Schafer on Carson street, Birmingham, and rapping at the door asked admittance. Mr. Schafer opened the window and inquired what they wanted, when they replied that they had two oxen stolen and had traced the thief to this tavern. It appears that an individual calling himself Wright had come the night before with two oxen. Mr. Schafer conducted the men to his room, but the thief appears to have overheard the conversation and made good his escape. The farmers identified the oxen as their own and took them home.

MATTHEW ZELLERS, son of Mr. Zellers, of the firm of Page, Zellers & Duff, met with a severe accident yesterday morning at the glass-works of the firm in East Birmingham. Matthew, who is a glass cutter, was lifting a huge sheet of glass when it broke, nearly severing his hand at the wrist. Dr. Duff was called and is attending the injured man.

THE Police Committee of Allegheny Councils convened on Tuesday night in the Mayor's office. The pay roll for the month, amounting to $3,016.33, was approved. A communication was presented by the Mayor, asking an increase of thirty men for the police force. After a long discussion it was decided to recommend to councils an increase of fifteen men. The committee then examined and made a thorough revision of the list of men for the year. The most important change in the appointments is that of Captain of the night watch, Lieutenant Richard Wilson taking the place of the present occupant. The appropriation to be asked for was next considered. The amount fixed upon was $35,000, provided the force was not increased, and $12,000 more if it was. This will make the expenses about the same as in 1870—without the increase.

CITY TREASURY.

Receipts and Expenditures During January.

The City Controller and his Assistant being very busy, and unable, as they informed our reporter, to make out the annual monthly statement of the condition of the City Treasury for at least a week, he last evening compiled the statistics himself from the Controller's books. The figures show the expenditures during January and December (and it will be observed they are quite small compared with the other months) and the receipts during the month ending with the 31st ult.:

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$3,155 03
Salaries	649 98
Printing	338 98
Water Work	5,221 62
Diamond Markets	626 72
Monongahela Wharf	143 33
Allegheny Wharf	130 58
Weigh Scales	68 06
Contingent Fund	243 45
Finance Fund	140 50
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Roads	1,317 22
Surveys	693 17
Water Extension	6,172 67
Water Extension Interest	570 79
Water Extension Loan Sinking Fund	12,300 00
Fifth Avenue Market House	139 20
Total	$32,645 64

RECEIPTS.

Unclaimed damages	$599 91
Diamond Markets	2,393 28
Citizens' Passenger Railway	2,930 21
C. Howard, contractor for grading and paving	7,500 00
Superintendent of Water works	369 50
Fifth Ward Market	199 40
Water rents, 1870	5,523 83
Old city special tax, 1870	508 74
Business tax, 1870	5,232 94
City tax, 1870	2,657 52
Streets	2 50
Weigh scales	254 89
Weighing coal	121 50
Allegheny wharf	519 79
Monongahela wharf	1,571 63
Water tax of 1868	766 79
Business tax 1868	$254 43
City tax 1868	1,593 68
Mayor's office	9,543 35
City Gauger	966 78
Interest accrued	2,615 12
Building Inspector	224 50
Water extension bonds	63,709 05
Robert King, Water Assessor	1,034 05
Rent of Neptune Hall	190 00
Board Measurer	100 00
Sundries	1,730 80
Total	$111,858 94

MONONGAHELA WHARF.

Annual Report of the Master—The Receipts for 1870.

Mr. John Rippey, Monongahela Wharf Master, has made the following report of the receipts from wharfage during the fiscal year ending January 31, 1870, which closes his term of office:

Months. 1870.	Reel and Flats.	Canal Boats.	Rent of Wharf.	Barges.
February	$61 50		$398 31	$179 29
March	62 50	8 00	335 33	219 40
April	31 70	52 00	258 33	236 40
May	34 55	76 00	484 73	183 00
June	35 00	20 00	368 30	307 30
July	34 50		233 33	22 50
August	14 00	4 00	643 33	
September	7 35	8 00	266 08	
October	38 75	6 00	338 33	6 25
November	27 50	4 00	398 33	39 40
December	52 50	28 00	233 33	155 00
1871. January	43 50		672 11	69 00
Totals	$483 35	$206 00	$4,629 89	$1,417 54

Full priced steamers.	Packets 4½ per ton.	Tow Boats.	Harbor boats.
$1,937 89	$2,304 02	$2,730 47	$872 50

RECAPITULATION.

Full priced steamers	$1,937 89
Packets 4½ per ton	2,304 02
Tow boats	2,730 47
Harbor boats	872 50
Keel and flats	483 35
Canal boats	206 00
Rent of wharf	4,629 89
Barges	1,417 54
Monongahela Bridge Co.	200 00
Railroad iron	2,076 75
Miscellaneous	402 81
Total collections for 1870	$17,261 22
Uncollected wharfage for 1870	1,159 18
Total revenue derived	$18,420 40

The receipts from the same source for 1869, reached $21,000, but it must be borne in mind that the rates of wharfage for 1870 were reduced 2½ per cent. This, with a dull year, accounts for the decrease shown in the above comparison. A further reduction of 33⅓ per cent. in the rates has been made for the ensuing year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a man, name unknown, was run over and instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Millvale Station. It appears that he was coming toward this city and was walking on the left hand track, but seeing a freight train coming toward him he stepped to the right hand track to avoid it. Just at that moment the Pacific Express train West came along, and the man was struck and knocked over against the freight train, and, falling on the track, the entire train passed over him, crushing the body into a shapeless mass.

The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. No evidence was elicited calculated to lead to the identification of the man.

A Tempting Bill of Fare.

In a recent visit to Mr. S. S. Marvin's cracker bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, our eyes fell upon a succession of titles suggestive of very agreeable sensations. These designations were neatly labeled on six-pound paper boxes, and bore such devices as the following: Lemon biscuit, fruit biscuit, milk biscuit, honey biscuit, orange biscuit, ginger snaps, sugar jumbles, spiced jumbles, almond nuts, ginger cakes, French crackers, extra Boston crackers. Six of these boxes can be packed in a case, and will be assorted to order. The housekeeper is to be congratulated who has a case of these assorted dainties in the pantry, ready for any emergency.—*Banner.*

WASHINGTON, from his boyhood up, was always noted for his love of truth. While still a youth, he once allowed his father's barrel of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale to run to waste, through neglect to turn the spigot after having drawn himself a glass. Instead of blaming it on the hired man when asked about it, he nobly acknowledged the fault to be his.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 1.—Flour—Extra spring 25c lower. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 28; No. 2 $1 26. Oats—No. 2 nominal at 52c. Corn—No. 2 mixed lower at 50c. Rye—No. 1 80c. Barley—No. 2 nominally at 80c. Mess pork easier at $21 50. Dressed hogs steady at $8 75.

RELIGIOUS.

CALVARY P. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EAST LIBERTY having been enlarged and extensively improved, will be re-opened on NEXT SUNDAY MORNING. The Bishop of the Diocese and a number of the Clergy are expected to be present and take part in the services. Divine Service at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and at 5 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. All are invited to attend.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Address Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—STORE—TO BUY OR RENT a Country Store, on or near some railroad leading out of the city. Address J. B. H., Sharpsburg, Pa.

WANTED—ENGINES—SET OF STEAMBOAT Engines, from 15 to 17 inch Cylinder, 5 to 7 feet stroke. Address B. L., Commercial office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—TO ONE who writes a plain rapid hand, capable of taking charge of Sales Book and Invoicing, a Situation is offered by addressing with name and reference, Metal, Box B, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—CABINET—A PRINTER'S small Cabinet. Address, stating price, &c., Box A. E., Commercial office.

WANTED—COUNTRY MERCHANTS—To know that J. J. BENDER & CO., Drug and Merchandise Brokers, No. 77 Fourth avenue, buy Goods for the Country Trade, from 5 to 15 per cent. cheaper than any House will sell by letter and cheaper than they can buy themselves. TThs

WANTED—FOREMAN—MUST THOROUGHLY understand Moulding in Iron and Brass, and the Finishing of same. Must be sober and energetic, and come well recommended. Address, with references, Manufacturer, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man with experience in the Wholesale Grocery Business. Also as Bookkeeper. Please address C. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN experienced Bookkeeper in a Manufacturing or Wholesale establishment, after February 15th. Address T., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property.
MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—MOULDER—ONE BRASS Moulder. Apply to JOHN M. COOPER & CO., 882 Penn avenue.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO OR three-story House, at a moderate rent, and with 8 or 9 Rooms, with Gas and Water conveniences in the same. Address E. R., Commercial office.

WANTED—100 TONS RAGS—AT McCLELLAN, HARRISON & CO.'S, 362 Penn street. Cash paid for Paper and Rags.

WANTED—HELP—FAMILIES WANTING Help of all descriptions can be supplied on short notice. A number of Men and Boys want employment at very low wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT A small House from April 1st. Address, stating location and rent, Box A, Commercial office.

REWARD.

$10 REWARD—COAL FLAT MARKED J. P. Haigh, No. 15, cast loose or stolen from the Point Wednesday night, January 25th, 1871. Ten Dollars Reward will be paid for information that will lead to its recovery. JOS. P. HAIGH, Office on Wharf, below Penn street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED BY TWO Young Married Couple, Boarding in a private family. Reference exchanged. Address C. & S., Commercial office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING—ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, a pleasant suit of second story front Rooms, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

BOARDING—TO LET, A COMFORTABLY furnished second story Room, suitable for two Gentlemen or Gentleman and Wife, at 103 Fourth ave.

BOARDING—ONE DESIRABLE FURNISHED Room for Gentleman and Wife. Also, accommodations for two Single Gentlemen—35 Anderson street, Allegheny city.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS Mortgages on Allegheny County Property. Apply to W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TThs

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NO. 241 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny city, a 6 Room House with Gas and Water, with a 15x24 feet Stable on rear end of Lot. Rent $500.

FOR RENT—ONE ROOM SUITABLE for Offices or Storeroom, and two Rooms, suitable for Dwelling, situated at 129 Fourth avenue. Inquire at 167 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY Brick Buildings, corner of Fifth avenue and Seneca street, near Soho, in good repair, 10 Rooms each, with Gas and Water, large Yard, Grape Arbors, Shade Trees, Stables, &c. Inquire of WM. MITCHELL, 46 Wood street, corner of Third avenue.

FOR RENT—A FRONT PARLOR IN A desirable location, suitable for a Doctor's Office. Inquire at No. 9 Sherman avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—THAT PLEASANTLY LOCATED Residence of the late Mrs. D. S. Campbell, near Brushton Station, P. R. R. House has Ten Rooms. Grounds, consisting of Two Acres, are handsomely laid out, and planted with a great variety of Fruit (bearing) and Shrubbery. Good Stables and Outhouses. Apply on the premises or at No. 84 Wood street.

FOR RENT—A SMALL HOUSE ADJOINING the above, containing Five Rooms, having Twelve Acres of Ground attached, planted in Fruit, on which is a Stable. Also, a Vineyard of 1,400 Concord Grape Vines, bearing. Rent can be made out of the Grapes. Apply on the premises or at No. 84 Wood street.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Building, No. 44 Sixth (old St. Clair) street, and School Hall and Class Rooms, third story, 52 and 54 Sixth st. Inquire of C. C. COLE, 10½ Sixth street.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House, containing 11 Rooms, including Bathroom, (hard and soft Water in the Kitchen), with 5 Acres of Land and Stable, Carriage House and Chicken House attached, situated on Penn avenue near Fifth ave. The situation is high and airy, with abundance of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, convenient to Schools and Churches, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Apply to J. M. CARSON, No. 23 Diamond. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. 299 Liberty, head of Smithfield street. Also, No. 166, corner Wood and Sixth streets. Inquire of W. S. BISSELL, Workhouse Office, No. 2 Ninth street.

FOR RENT—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Store, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, No. 71 Market street. tf

FOR RENT—THE STOREROOM IN Basement of No. 87 Wood street. Also, the second story Room in same building, suitable for Office or Storeroom for light goods. Apply at M. and M. Insurance office.

FOR RENT—FIRST NATIONAL BANK offer for Rent Offices in Suits or Single Rooms, in their new Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on 1st of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS—A live responsible Man is wanted in each county of Western Pennsylvania, to act as Agent for a first-class Family Sewing Machine, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Address for particulars, E. A. W., Robinson House, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BRASS FOUNDRY, situated in a good locality, with a good run of custom. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address P., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Three Paint Mills, one large and almost new, the other two in use a short time. Also, a fine Bolting Cloth on frame but little used. The whole will be sold together or separate, if desired, and can be had at a large reduction from the original cost, as the present owner has no use for them and must be sold. Apply at the Old Paint Works, corner Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Twelfth ward, to JAMES McQUISTON. tf

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered to a Young Business Man. A Store and Dwelling House, either for sale together or separate, on which there is a Ground Rent of Seventy-five Dollars. The whole, with the exception of Ground Rent, will be sold for Four Hundred and Fifty ($450) Dollars, Cash. The store is situated in Lawrenceburg, Armstrong county, Pa. It is just the place for an energetic man—one who is not afraid to work. The Store is now doing a large cash business, and can be increased. Address T. C. JENKINS & BROS., 273 and 275 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A TWO STORY corner Brick Building, with Lot 100 feet deep by 23½ feet wide, in a prominent location in one of the up town wards. The House contains Eight Rooms, with Storeroom, good Cellar, Gas and Water. This building will make an excellent place for a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, as it is located on a good thoroughfare. To the right person a rare chance is offered. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE and Retail Drug and Grocery Stock, centrally located in a flourishing city of seven thousand inhabitants in central Ohio; would sell for part cash, the balance on time, or good Real Estate, at reasonable figures. For particulars address M. H., Akron, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE two-story Frame Dwelling, on Plank street, Mansfield, Pa., containing 16 Rooms, one of which is now in use as a Grocery Store, good location, doing a good business; will also sell Stock to suit purchaser; good Stone Cellar under the whole, with a never-failing Spring of Water. Also, four Dwelling Houses, two with 4 Rooms each, and two with three each, all well finished, with the necessary Outbuildings. Lots, 90x140. Present income, $90 per month. This is a very desirable Property, and will be sold at moderate terms. Apply to REESE EVENS, Mansfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—6,000 LBS. CLEAN OLD Copper, light and heavy; 2,000 lbs. old Lead, very good. Apply to J. P. BARRITT, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—GREEN S. HIDES—ONE thousand Green S. Hides, in store and for sale low, by J. HAMNETT & SON, 257 Liberty street.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY Valley Railroad 7-30 Bonds and Connellsville 7's. Also, the following 10 Per Cent. Dividend Railroad Stocks: Philadelphia and Reading, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Central and Northwestern Preferred, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, several lots of Columbia Oil Stock. For sale by JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—COAL FARM—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale their Coal Farm, situated in Carroll township, Washington county, Pa., containing 165 Acres. Improvements good. Near 50 Acres good River Bottom Land, 15 Acres of Flag Stone, easy of access, about 100 Acres of 6 foot vein of Coal, 60 Acres 4 foot vein. This Property has superior advantages for mining, it is on the line of the Monongahela Valley Railroad, and can be shipped by either rail or river, or both, in good neighborhood, three miles above Monongahela City, joining property of Judge Baird's heirs, and in front of Coal Land owned by Shoenbergers and Ira R. Butler, Esq. For terms address GREER McILVAIN, or RICHARD STOCKDALE, Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa.

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE—THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SUBURBAN Property, comprising 6 Acres, full of fine young bearing Fruit Trees, with superior facilities for Grape raising. Improvements are a good Residence of 10 Rooms, good Water Works with Hydrant in Kitchen, Bathroom, &c., Stable and Carriage House, Coal and Tool House, and other necessary Outbuildings. Two hundred bushels of Apples will be realized in any good fruit year. Location at Evergreen, near Allegheny city. Plankroad now being made to connect with the city will bring this property within four miles of the Postoffice. The West Penna. Railroad, also, or the Penn street horse cars with Forty-third street bridge, connect with a good turnpike, two and a half miles long, leading to Evergreen. For price and terms, address GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Pittsburgh, or inquire for particulars at Second Ward Weigh Scales, Monongahela Wharf, Pittsburgh.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A CRYSTAL Palace of 12 Rooms, at low price and ten years' time, located at Brushton Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pennsylvania and Penn avenue extension, on which is now being laid the Nicholson Pavement. Apply to DITHRIDGE & SON, Fort Pitt Glass Works. If not sold by March 15th will be for rent.

FOR SALE—50 TIERCES PRIME Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard, arriving in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROUTE ON THE Commercial. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY—One Dwelling of 12 Rooms and two of 6 Rooms each. Inquire of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, 58 Ferry street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now ready for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, P.

NOTICES.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.—The Annual Election for (7) Seven Directors of this Company will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, February 14, 1871, at 10:30 A. M.
O. METCALF, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 31, 1871.

NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, will meet to organize at the Town Hall, Birmingham, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock P. M. An installment of Five Dollars per share will be required before voting. By order of
E. G. KREHAN.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS—On and after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next Coupon No. 23 Turtle Creek Division Construction Bonds, will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Treasurer's office, corner of Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 20, 1871. TThs

DIRECTORS' ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO., are hereby notified, that a meeting will be held at the Company's Office, in Steubenville, Ohio, on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the Election of Thirteen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them. By order of President JEWETT.
J. G. MORRIS, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE OF THE TREASURER—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on TUESDAY, February 21st, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Span, from the Sharpsburg end of the Bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, is Obstructed by the Fallen Span, and all River Men are cautioned against Running Through this span.
tf KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned as
McPHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
Has been dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. McPHERSON continues the business, C. A. MUHLANBRING will remain in the employment of the house.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
J. C. McPHERSON.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE,
Situated in Darlington Township, Beaver County, Pa.

No. 1 contains 30 Acres, all cleared, fenced and in a good state of cultivation. Upon said Farm there is good Frame Dwelling House, containing 6 Rooms, one good Tenant House, good Stable and about 100 Fruit Trees, good Water at both Houses.
No. 2 contains 116 Acres, 90 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; about 100 good bearing Apple Trees and a Young Orchard of over 400 Peach Trees; one good Frame House, 34x34, good Barn and running water close to House. Both Farms are bounded on the north by Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and join each other. Will be sold either separately or together. For further particulars inquire of
W. B. DUFF,
d Enon, Lawrence County, Pa.

SALE OF STEEL WORKS.

THE AMERICAN STEEL COMPANY will sell their Property, at Connellsville, Pa., AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Works, on

Thursday, February 23, 1871, at 11:30 A. M.

The Property consists of about 15 Acres of Ground, five blocks of Dwellings, Stable, Carpenter Shop, Office and Steel Works. The Works is one of the best built and arranged in the country, and has a capacity of about five tons of Cast Steel per day; also, Lathes, Drill Press and Planer. There is an abundance of the best and cheapest Coal and Coke within one hundred yards of the Works and a Switch from the P. and C. R. R., running into the Mill Yard. For further particulars in regard to the property and terms of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.
JAMES M. BAILEY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, Treasurer.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS
FOR SALE BY
Jas. B. Dodge,
No. 68 Fifth Ave., Second Floor.
(One Door East of Opera House).

	Price.
Becker's Gallus	$3 50
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The Percy Anecdotes of Literature and Art; 2 vols.	3 50
Caricature History of the Four Georges; illust'd	6 50
The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Ceremonies	5 00
Pompeii—Its History, Buildings and Antiquities; illustrated	7 50
Geology and Revelation, or the Ancient History of the Earth. By Gerald Molloy	4 50
The History and Antiquities of Sign Boards, illustrated	7 50
Maunder's Treasury of Science and Knowledge; 5 vols., sold separately	15 00
Butler's Hudibras. Illustrated; 2 vols.	9 00
Aristo's Orlando Furioso; 2 vols.	9 00
Cyclopedic Science Simplified; illustrated	4 50
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours; 80 illustrations	3 75
Warton's History of English Poetry	6 00
Townsend's Every Day Hand-Book of Modern Literature	3 75
Essays, Literary, Moral and Political. By David Hume	2 50
Dictionary of Terms of Art; illustrated	2 50
The Plays of Philip Massinger	2 50
The Works of Marlowe	2 50
Cassell's Popular Natural History; ill., 2 vols.	12 00
Woodfall's Junius; 2 vols.	3 50
Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy	1 75
The Tripartite Nature of Man. By Rev. S. B. Heard	3 00
Pickerings Races of Men; illustrated	2 00
Jesse's Memoirs of the Pretenders; 4 vols.	18 00
Walton's Angler; illustrated	3 50
Knight's Half Hours with the Best Authors; 2 vols., illustrated	5 00

JOHN S. BROWN,
BELFAST, IRELAND.
TRADE { SHAMROCK LEAF. } MARK.
Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK. Superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric, and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
215 Church Street, New York. TTh

WHOLESALE HOUSE
OF
Joseph Horne & Co.
77 and 79 MARKET ST.

Having Removed the Retail Department of Our Business to the
New Penn Street Stores,
197 and 199
(LIBRARY BUILDING)
WILL HEREAFTER OCCUPY THE MARKET STREET HOUSE, FROM BASEMENT TO THIRD FLOOR, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
Wholesale Trade.

In making this announcement, we would respectfully call the attention of
City and Country Dealers
To our Stock, which at all Seasons will be found COMPLETE, and Daily Augmented by the Arrival of
NEW GOODS.
Prices as Low as Eastern Jobbers.
MEN AND BOYS'
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
A Large Stock
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Fine Woolens,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Made to Order at Short Notice.

Gray & Logan,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET,
(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

BANNER
Tobacco Works.
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31 Sixth Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1848.
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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

WHAT has General SICKLES done, as Minister at the Spanish Court, that he should give a grand banquet to the King's Cabinet in celebration of the event? The cable a few days ago informed us that our Minister had given a banquet in honor of the conclusion of important negotiations he had successfully concluded with that Government. Has he made a bargain for Cuba?

THE bill "to incorporate the Southern Express Company," in which Mr. CAMERON is reported to be largely interested, has been sent "sky high" in the House of Representatives. Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, gave the bill a thorough ventilating, and drew the attention of the House to the impolicy of being made "the reservoir" for that kind of legislation, when the bill was laid on the table by a vote of nearly two to one. Either the House is becoming virtuous, or the power of the old leaders is waning.

WE have no wish to be considered cruel, but would just like to inquire, now that the Senate committee, acting in accordance with the views of the Secretary of War, have reported unanimously against selling the Allegheny Arsenal, in what light we are to view the statement that Gen. NEGLEY was moved in this matter to take time by the forelock, knowing that the Government intended to consolidate some of the arsenals, and that this would be one of the number? Its mate is the assertion that General NEGLEY acted strictly in accordance with the wish expressed by Councils and public sentiment.

ANOTHER delay in Mr. SCHENCK's departure, which would be nothing singular had there not been so much haste to get off awhile ago. It is not difficult to understand that these postponements are the result of dispatches from England, which possibly render a modification of the new Minister's instructions necessary. It is gratifying that all we know or hear of the tenor of what is going on is favorable to the maintenance of friendly relations and the early settlement of the outstanding questions with England.

THE coal mined in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, during 1870, as appears from the statistics of the trade published yesterday, aggregated over one hundred million bushels. An acre of coal contains an average of about one hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels, but in consequence of the waste and other things incident to mining, one hundred thousand bushels of merchantable coal to the acre is a fair yield, and it often falls as low as ninety thousand bushels. As coal is now mined, the product of last year represented the yield of about twelve hundred acres. At this rate per annum, therefore, our coal acreage is being lessened. Those of the present generation need not concern themselves about this matter, nor enter into any calculation as to the time when our immense coal fields shall become exhausted.

THE German leaders consider the war terminated, and the manner the armistice is accepted in nearly all parts of France favors this view. The armistice will continue until the 19th of January; and we may safely assume that any disposition that may exist now on the part of Frenchmen to take up arms after that time, is more likely to diminish than increase. The meeting of the National Assembly is at present the point of greatest interest in the near future; meantime the temper of France will be indicated by the decision of the Provinces to elect deputies or by refusig to do so. The Assembly may meet, with Provinces fully represented; and it may divide, the condition of the Southern Provinces, which have been very little affected by the war, being such as, under certain circumstances, to predispose them to set up for themselves. These are some of the more prominent features of the situation in France at the present moment, the prospect being decidedly favorable to a speedy ending of the war, with perhaps an equal prospect of multiplied disorders, and perhaps open dissensions, or even worse, in France.

A REMARKABLE LEGAL CONSCIENCE.

Nearly an entire page of the New York *Tribune* a few days ago was taken up with a correspondence between Mr. BOWLES of the Springfield *Republican*, and those great lawyers of New York, DAVID D. FIELD and DUDLEY FIELD, father and son, on a subject interesting to all. The letters chiefly refer to the responsibility of members of the bar in connection with their clients. Some of our readers may need to be informed that Messrs. DUDLEY FIELD and SHEARMAN are the standing counsel of the Erie Company (JIM FISK & Co.) while DAVID D. FIELD, father of DUDLEY FIELD, secured by special retainers, gives his powerful aid to the firm. None of our readers need to be told that this Erie business is and has long been a scandal to two great nations, presenting a variety and accumulation of villainy and scoundrelism so exceptionally and originally flagitious as to excite almost as much amazement as disgust. Of course we profess no first hand knowledge of the series of transactions to which we refer, but merely express the universally accepted belief entertained concerning them by all classes of the New York public. These affairs have occupied so long a time, and the common impression regarding them is so deep and unanimous that, we may positively say that there is no room for doubt as to their real character. To New Yorkers the most painfully mortifying circumstance associated with them is the infamy which they have brought upon their Courts of Justice, the degradation inflicted by them upon institutions and men with whose good name and integrity are indissolubly bound up so many precious public and private interests.

As a sort of appendix or supplement to the correspondence mentioned above, the *Tribune* has published a history of the Erie litigation for one year. Nothing could have been more satisfactory as corrective or confirmatory of popular rumors in reference to the facts of the case. The rumors of the streets, the current allegations on the subject are completely confirmed, while the popular judgments of particular incidents receive the highest possible sanction. It appears that Judge ROSEKRANS of the Supreme Court, has declared of certain acts of one of the lower Courts in the Erie concern, that "they were procured by *evasion and subterfuge*." The same Judge has characterized the course of defense—that is—the course of the FISKE lawyers, as "evasive, impertinent, untruthful, tricky, and scandalous." A certain act of the same lawyers was stigmatized by the Supreme Bench as "*unprofessional* and *improper*." When such an authority employs language so strong as this when speaking of the conduct of lawyers, it is not surprising that the non-professional public are less reserved in the application of epithets. In fact, the terms used by Judge ROSEKRANZ comprehend nearly all infamy of a professional kind which it is posible for a lawyer to compass, they administer nearly all the condemnation which it is possible for a judge to convey by words alone. But let us return for a moment to the BOWLES-FIELD correspondence. It seems that FIELD senior, happy in the exertion of his professional abilities and in the large fees of his rich clients, remained quite undisturbed by what he calls the "sensational personal abuse" of the only New York journal that fully expressed the public judgment touching his connection with the Erie swindles. The old lawyer's peaceful, comfortable complacency under the circumstances is a beautiful illustration of the advantages of an accommodating conscience. Placid self-approval was probably never before placed in a position better adapted to try its powers of resistance and endurance. A Puritan is universally believed to have a consience, if anybody has one. A Puritan void of conscience would be a monster. But here was a puritan of the puritans, born and brought up in their land, a conspicuous member of an Evangelical sect and besides for many years prominent as a law-reformer. In spite of the sensibilities which all these relations seem to imply, the suspicion that he was at all compromised by his connection with FISKE & Co., appears never to have occurred to Mr. FIELD until on the 27th of December he read "a scurrilous attack" upon himself taken from the Springfield *Republican*. This startled him from his "dream of peace."

Mr. BOWLES, the editor, is a friend of Mr. FIELD and his family, and naturally the veteran lawyer was disturbed by the thought of ill-repute among the people of his early home. From the correspondence which ensued between Mr. FIELD and Mr. BOWLES, though the latter presses his charges with admirable frankness and force, it does not appear that the former is in the least impressed by his arguments. On the contrary he grows very angry with his reprover, as was, perhaps, natural, and closes the correspondence in the following strain: "I will not say that I despise you, that would not be civil, and I wish to be very polite, but I do say that I defy you, which is plain and civil." Alackaday! From Mr. FIELD's letters it is perfectly clear that he wishes to rest the propriety and honor of his conduct upon the well understood and fully recognized principles which regulate the relationship of lawyer and client, and from what we have already said, it would really seem that he is entirely sincere in the pretense, befogged by his own sophistry. It is surely a rather remarkable as well as a very lamentable case. It is full of warning for members of the bar everywhere; but it is still more worthy of being pondered by the people of this country. In forecasting the perils likely to environ our social state in the future, thoughtful believers in our free institutions, have long been accustomed to place much reliance upon the legal profession. The history of the bar in England as well as in this country has seemed to warrant such confidence. We all know there always have been and always will be pettifoggers in the profession, but the mischief effected by them has been confined in its sphere. They are commonly as mean in intellect and knowledge as in character. To see a lawyer of first rate talents, and of the highest order of professional attainments, able, without a twinge of compunction, to sell his talents, knowledge and character to such men as FISKE & Co., to promote, or to defend their gigantic schemes of fraud and oppression, may well depress the hopes with which we are wont to regard the promise of the profession.

CERTAINLY the river interest has not the slightest wish or intention to interpose the smallest obstacle to the construction or operation of railroads, but desires perfectly free and fair competition. It does ask, however, and will insist, that no unnecessary obstacle be placed in its path. To the building of bridges in any number it does not object; it only insists that they shall be so constructed that no injury may be done to navigation. While insisting on its own rights, it proposes not to infringe on the rights of railroads. The welfare of both depends on the growth and prosperity of inland commerce, of which both are the principal promoters, and these great interests should act together for their own good and the good of the great public. It would be unjust and oppressive if the navigation interest, for its own advantage, or for any reason whatever, should, under the color of law or otherwise, throw over a railroad track a bridge under which locomotives could not pass; but such a proceeding would be not a particle more unjust or oppressive than the bridging of streams in a manner to prevent the passing of boats. No such advantage or advantage of any kind should be attempted, nor will any be tolerated by either side. It is not the railroads or owners of steamboats that are chiefly interested. The public have rights superior to either, and the first and great one is in a free course for commerce and trade, more especially on the great natural water courses, without interruption from their artificial competitors. It is free competition that the public demand; and it is the spirit of Monopoly in its very worst form that opposes it. It is gratifying to know that these only true principles have a good prospect of success in the conflict going on in Washington. The representatives of the navigation interest, taking their stand on ground the maintenance of which is vitally important to all the people, have made and are still making a gallant fight; and if they do not succeed it will not be because they are not right, but because of means and agencies which Monopoly knows how to employ, and of which it is so largely possessed.

IN view of the more intimate business relations with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that this city and the surrounding country are soon to possess, we trust that President Garrett will make a satisfactory explanation to the complaint of "citizens of Hedgesville," Md., published in the Baltimore *American*. In contrast with Mr. Garrett's remark that freight can be carried from Baltimore to Chicago at fifty-five cents per hundred pounds, they say:

"We are charged from Baltimore to Martinsburg forty cents per hundred pounds; to North Mountain Station forty-two cents, and to Cherry Run forty-five cents, which, being added to the commission charged at way stations (ten cents per hundred pounds), would make the total cost fifty-two cents to North Mountain Station, being one hundred and seven miles from Baltimore, whilst for three cents additional the same quantity of freight is carried from Baltimore to Chicago, a distance of eight hundred and twenty-six miles. We have men living in our community that have hauled goods to this point from Baltimore, before the railroad was in operation, at forty-five cents per hundred pounds, proving that thirty years ago we received goods from Baltimore by wagons at lower rates than we can now obtain them by railroad. The farmers of our country have also suffered under the oppressive tax of twenty-seven cents per bushel for every bushel of wheat shipped from this point to your city, whilst the farmers of an adjoining county, viz., Washington county, send their wheat to the same market at the cost of ten cents per bushel over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the distance being nearly the same."

We have always understood that the Baltimore and Ohio management acted upon the wise plan of making no unjust discriminations against local trade in its freight charges, and we do know that the hearty, popular sympathy with that company is caused by the general prevalence of such an understanding. If the public shall be forced to believe that this company sacrifices that sure source of wealth, its local business, for the sake of the transitory gains of through traffic, just as other railroad companies do, little hope will be left that it will be an effectual check upon the oppressive exactions of those companies.

THE Montreal agents of two of the most extensive lines of lake steamers have set on foot an enterprise that promises as much benefit to Chicago and other lake ports as damage to New York and other sea-coast cities. They propose to establish daily communication between Montreal and Chicago, making close connection at the former city with the lines of steamships plying regularly to Glasgow, Liverpool and other British ports, carrying goods at about the same rates as to New York, and in about the same time. Trips will be made between Chicago and Liverpool in twenty-five days, including all usual detentions, instead of the several months often consumed between the dates of shipment in Liverpool, *via* New York, and the arrival of the goods in Chicago. Add to this the fact that, the original packages will be unbroken through the entire journey, and the freight from Montreal will be but one-half that from New York. These advantages, if realized, will have a favorable influence upon the business of Chicago and other lake ports, and will indirectly benefit other cities in awakening New York to the necessity of correcting the expensive and vexatious delays in getting goods through the custom house there.

THE "Church Reform Union" of England, which has Dean Stanley and Tom Hughes among its members, is trying to accomplish a quite difficult, yet very worthy purpose. It aims to have ministers of other religious bodies admitted to Church of England pulpits, and would extend its benevolence not only to deserters, but to men like Archbishop Lycurgus and Father Hyacinthe. In a recent conference of the Union, Dean Stanley said he felt that the coveted breadth of the Church might possibly become too "broad," and remarked that "some regulations would be necessary to prevent such a scandal as that of a Mormon preaching in St. Paul's Cathedral, for example," but he was ready to admit Nonconformists and Romanists.

THE change of gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad seems to corroborate the rumor, that has some degree of authority, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has nearly completed negotiations for controlling this road. Such a move would give the Baltimore Road almost an air-line from St. Louis to the ocean, and might have some influence upon the fate of some of the projects that have been agitating the people of Ohio, west of Pittsburgh. The project has a promise of benefit to this city, too, for if the Hempfield Railroad shall be completed, as its recent purchase by the Baltimore and Ohio indicates, it will be the link perfecting for us a chain of direct communication not only with Cincinnati, but with St. Louis.

THE New York *Sun*, reviewing the testimony upon the river obstruction question, is of the opinion that the limit of no less than five hundred feet spans for railroad bridges ought to be established by law, "unless the cost of long spans is greatly in excess of the good to be derived from them." It believes that long spans can be made safe, and says, "the great railroad corporations ought to be willing to pay well for the damage which they do to navigation by the introduction into rivers of any piers whatever." Any disinterested man, who examines the subject without prejudice, will agree with the *Sun* in this.

IN THE last fiscal year Philadelphia imported through her custom house, for consumption, goods to the value of $15,996,265. In the same period, New York imports were $292,016,811, or eighteen times as much. Undoubtedly a large share of imports through New York were for Philadelphia, and in this is found a good argument for having the Pennsylvania Railway's steamship line to Europe.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, of the Fourth Ohio District, who failed of re-election last October, is also to be provided for in the office of additional Assistant Attorney General, about to be created by Congress. This officer will have the special duty of attending to legal questions arising in and affecting the internal revenue service.

THE Newark *Courier* reports that there is much feeling in New Jersey on the subject of the proposed lease of the joint companies of New Jersey by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and says: "The proposition is, we understand, likely to meet with some opposition from the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company."

WHAT will Philadelphia have to say to the Chicago *Tribune's* declaration: "We consider the Northern Pacific Road emphatically a Chicago institution—more so than any other Pacific road, and we shall lend it all the assistance in our power, provided it does not go to Washington for any further Government aid."

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The Atlantic opens with a long carefully prepared and informing essay on *The Origins of Folk Lore*. Then comes a poem by Mr. W. D. O'Connor, somewhat famous as Hawthorne's "Young Friend," and author of *The Ghost*, which most people have read. *A Chapter of Modern Astrology* if a statement of well ascertained facts, is a truly wonderful narrative. *The Story of a Famous Book* gives an account of Dr. Franklin's autobiography, and is well adapted to direct the attention of the younger generations to a work which used to be more read than it is at present. *Castilian Days No. 2*—by John Hay, is better than No. 1—which was decidedly good. In "Our Whispering Gallery," Mr. J. L. Fields tells many things about Hawthorne which most people will be pleased to learn.

No other magazine is better sustained than *Lippincott's*, and no reader will be disappointed by the February number.

Our Monthly, now in its third volume, is well filled with matters entertaining as well as solid, most of it by writers of established reputation. This magazine is published in the interest of religion as well as literature and has always presented very strong claims upon the patronage of people who wish well to both these objects. Prof. J. C. Moffatt, D. D., Dr. Blackburn and Prof. W. H. Green, D. D., are among the contributors to the February number.

We have received from E. Miner, Fifth avenue, *English Society in Town and Country*, an English Magazine which seeks for, and is likely to find acceptance in this country. It is elegantly gotten up, and contains papers by well known English writers. Both the January number and the Christmas number on our table are richly illustrated.

It must be almost superfluous to call attention to *Harpers*. The "Editors Easy Chair" is generally worth more than a years subscription.

A CURIOUS case was decided on Saturday in Philadelphia, and it is of especial interest, for the circumstances would almost indicate that the old idea of considering a man innocent until he is proved guilty, had been set aside. Dr. W. H. H. Neville, a respectable young physician, was arrested on the charge of committing an abortion, and after lingering in prison for over three months, his case came to trial last week. The principal witnesses for the prosecution, whose evidence was explicit that they saw the accused in his carriage at the time and place where the crime was committed, under circumstances which would fix the guilt upon him. But he brought in a number of witnesses who proved a complete alibi, showing his whereabouts for the entire day in question, and so strong was the evidence for the defense that the prosecuting attorney withdrew all charges, and at his request the jury gave a verdict of not guilty. Two points in the case deserve attention. First, the delay in the trial, keeping an innocent man in prison under foul suspicion for so long a time. True, he might have gone out on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but that would secure only temporary and conditional freedom, and could not remove the stigma of the grave charges made against him. For this reason he refused it, and determined to have nothing less than the verdict of "not guilty," that he knew a jury must give. A single day's preliminary examination of witnesses at the time of the arrest would have set forth the facts and freed the man, not only saving expense to the public but doing justice to a citizen. If our State laws do not provide for such a preliminary examination, they are deficient in a most important particular, and the want should be supplied. Then there is a statement of Dr. Neville that the policeman who was working up the case, concealed the two women who testified for the prosecution, where they could see and know Neville and his carriage. It does not seem improbable that this scheme enabled them to be more accurate in their testimony as to identity, and more convincing than would otherwise have been the case. It is a sample of too many of the detective operations of the time, wherein the officer first pitches upon some man as guilty, and then set about to convict him any way. As we said at first, this course violates an established principle of justice, and is unsafe. In the hands of dishonest detectives, and there are some such, this plan of twisting facts to convict men is a dangerous power, and none innocent is safe from being tried, arrested and convicted by it.

IT is deemed greatly to the credit of the German population in this country, especially the business and influential class, that they do not indulge in formal or any way excessive rejoicing over the surrender of Paris. On the contrary, a New York letter of Monday says: "When it was proposed on 'Change, this morning, that a steamship should be immediately dispatched to Havre, with a cargo of provisions for the inhabitants of Paris, it is said that more than one German merchant came forward and offered to contribute. No class of the community have been quicker to mark this praiseworthy disposition than our adopted citizens of French extraction, and as might be supposed, the effect is a mutual feeling of kindly regard, instead of the suppressed hostility that existed between the two nationalities before."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is claimed that parallel with the Menominee river, Green Bay, Wisconsin, are four ranges of iron, each about twenty miles long, and containing *ten times more iron than in all the Lake Superior ranges combined*—in fact, it is asserted that the Lake Superior mines are "a mere flea-bite compared with the Menominee iron hills," and that the Wisconsin ore by actual assay is as rich as that from Michigan.

The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church in Chicago, which was dedicated in Chicago on Sunday, is a fine structure, able to accommodate 2,000 in the auditorium, and, throwing open other available rooms, 3,000 on occasions. The peculiar feature is that the seats, too, are to be sold, not in pews as customary, but singly, at the uniform rate of $1 25 a month, and for as short a time as one may feel disposed to invest.

There was a difference of seven cents between the Austrian and Hungarian Departments of Finance in settling their accounts and they have gone to law about it. That's a triumph of civilization, for European nations have gone to war for less.

The other day a drunken student in the University of Virginia wantonly shot a colored man. One of the local papers treated the whole affair as a good joke, and headed its account, "Run Nigger, Run!" Another, however, has the decency to denounce the shooting as an outrage.

New York and New England have considerable to do with national affairs in these times. Previous to the admission of Frank P. Blair, Jr., thirty-seven members of the United States Senate, a majority, were born in New York or New England; of the Supreme Court, six of the nine Judges; and of the Cabinet, five of the seven members are natives of the same States. A like proportion of American Ministers abroad came originally from those seven States.

On last Friday, Saturday and Sunday 40,190 sleighs visited New York Central Park.

New York and Brooklyn have 2,318 professional orchestra players. Of these, 55 per cent. are said to be Germans; French, 13 per cent.; Italians, 7 per cent.; Poles, 5 per cent.; Belgians, 5 per cent.; Norwegians, English and Irish, 4 per cent. each; Americans, only 2 per cent.

An Arkansas editor says of a paper printed in the Cherokee Nation in the "native dialect:" "It is the worst specimen of pickled tongue we ever saw. It looks as though a nitro-glycerine explosion had occurred in a type foundry."

In 1870, 4,660 vessels arrived in the port of New York, 789 of them being steamships, of which 204 were American. Of the entire number, 2,184 vessels were American, 1,979 British, 310 North German, no other nation having one hundred.

A citizen of Chicago has received a letter from his father who resides in Goerlitz, Prussia, informing him that during the present struggle he has lost three married sons and four son-in-laws, and that their seven widows, with twenty-four fatherless children, are now dependent on him for support.

Michigan is an immense State, superficially speaking. The following members of the House of Representatives draw mileage for more than one thousand miles of distance traveled in coming to Lansing and returning to their homes: Mr. Fenton, Mackinac, 1,044; Mr. W. H. C. Mitchell, Grand Traverse, 1,148; Mr. Swineford, Marquette, 1,760; Mr. Holland, Houghton, 1,950; Mr. S. W. Hill, Keweenaw, 2,003; and Mr. Harris, Ontonagon, 2,069.

M. Grandjean, of Paris, for the purpose of warming and ventilating railway carriages, proposes to use a reservoir of suitable compartments, in which are placed sponges saturated with the essence of petroleum, mineral essence, or any other carburet of hydrogen of a volatile nature. In the middle of these compartments spaces are left so as to introduce wicks, which should touch the bottom of the receptacle, the number of the same being as large or as limited as desired; the upper part of the wicks enter burners placed at the top of the reservoir. When these burners are lighted they constitute a regular stove, by means of which the warming of the carriage is effected.

Many years ago the British Admiralty made an elaborate experiment to dispel the sailors' superstitions dread of Friday. The story is that they built a ship, of which the most notable things expressly coincided with Friday. They laid her keel on Friday, launched her on Friday, named her Friday, found a captain named Friday, shipped her crew on Friday, and set out on her trial voyage on Friday. She was never heard of again.

The agricultural statistics of the census returns are said to show a rapid growth in the business of market gardening, in the vicinity of towns and cities, during the last ten years. One consequence of this is a marked improvement in the style of living afforded by the middle classes, as shown in the greater variety of food and improved modes of cooking. But the market garden business will not be overcrowded so long as the people of the cities have to pay the present exorbitant prices for many products.

Refunded.

It appears from official data that the following amounts have been refunded to States for expenses incurred in raising volunteers from 1861 to 1871:

	Paid.	Due.
Maine	$1,021,048	$287,252
New Hampshire	357,472	40,614
Vermont	772,997	121,784
Massachusetts	3,500,313	251,415
Rhode Island	722,223	40,288
Connecticut	1,980,485	249,290
New York	2,334,006	838,319
New Jersey	1,310,699	50,003
Pennsylvania	2,902,523	25,947
Delaware	3,059	
Maryland	7,162	16,817
West Virginia	471,064	
Ohio	2,516,054	562,632
Indiana	2,423,656	1,098,665
Michigan	736,435	104,583
Illinois	2,955,693	1,619,605
Wisconsin	982,144	159,649
Iowa	704,797	385,967
Missouri	7,225,169	
Kentucky	2,282,036	1,308,069
Nebraska	27,564	18,502
Colorado	55,228	
Minnesota	259,580	
Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, defraying expenses of minute men	571,237	
Vermont, expenses in protecting frontiers	16,464	
Total amount paid	$36,350,761	
Balance due States		$7,785,972

According to the census of the United States Marshal there are in Philadelphia 3,694 libraries, comprising an aggregate of 2,906,779 volumes. This is the statement:

Kind.	No.	Vols.
Libraries of hospital and benevolent associations	30	49,435
City libraries	1	1,635
Medical colleges and schools, etc.	14	47,100
Libraries of courts	3	7,970
Church libraries	18	22,500
Church libraries (pastors)	403	330,572
Sabbath school libraries	401	299,456
Scientific societies, etc.	15	202,530
Circulating libraries (subscription)	21	109,528
Circulating libraries (stock)	2	145,000
Private libraries, including those of lawyers and clergymen	2,783	1,690,984
Total	3,694	2,906,779

PERSONAL.

The last that his friends in Baltimore heard of Colonel Jerome Patterson Bonaparte, was on December 10, when he was at Courbevoie, about five miles from Paris. They doubt the authenticity of a letter last week representing that a Major Patterson, of Baltimore, connected with the Bonaparte family, was a prisoner of war at Brunswick Germany.

John W. Forney and other journalists of Philadelphia, propose on Feburary 8th to give a substantial proof of their esteem to John D. Stockton, editor of the *Post*, as a successful dramatist. For that purpose John S. Clark tenders the use of the Walnut Street Theater, and will play Mr. Stockton's comedy of "Fox and Goose."

The ill-bred citizens of Indianapolis, laughed when Brignoli made his *debut* as a public speaker there, with the words: "Ladies and Gentlemen—M'lle. Nilsson is a leetle 'orse, and begs your kind-a indulge-ance-a." Observing, as many of our heroes of oratory do, a flutter and ominous shudder of the auditory head, as much as to say to the oracle from the speaker, "What in the d—l can he mean? Brignoli ejaculated: "Vat you do no under-*standt*! Then I begin *again*—M'lle Nilsson is a leetle horse, and begs your kind indulgence." And then they laughed still more.

In years agone, "Fritz" Emmet was drummer-boy of the "Young America Silver Band, of St. Louis," and at that time some admirers ordered for him a drum of solid silver. They have just given it to him at the conclusion of a successful "Fritz" engagement.

W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, who has given to that city a magnificent Art Gallery building and endowed it, has determined to dedicate it by a grand ball, the proceeds whereof shall go toward that incomplete National Washington Monument.

The members of the Louisville Bar have inaugurated a movement to assist Chief Justice Taney's family, and intend to call on lawyers throughout the United States to aid them.

A New York critic says of Lucy Rushton's reappearance at Wood's Museum, that "she seems to have undergone no change. There was a grandeur of incompetence in her acting, last night, which vividly recalled her pristine exhibition of misplaced energies."

H. C. L. Dorsey, the half crazy Rhode Islander who is known for his practice of giving elegant dinners to penitentiary convicts, makes his money by manufacturing gambling implements.

There is a doubtful rumor current in Michigan that Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of the State University, is to succeed Tilton on the *Independent*.

Peter Richings *Puget* was the real name of the comedian who died recently, and his resemblance to George Washington was so great that Sully used him as a model in painting *Pater Patriæ*.

After all those Congressmen who were in the national councils in 1815-20 and thereabouts, are not so very old. The champion ancient Congressman proves to be the Hon. Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, Maine, aged 95, who was in Congress in 1802. Where is Ezekiel Bacon, who formerly represented the Oneida, New York district.

St. Louis has a report that Col. Grosvenor, late editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, is to edit the St. Louis *Dispatch*.

Henri Drayton, as the dying *Marcel*, in "The Huguenots," at Boston, on Friday night, mingled dying strains and laughter together, because a stray cat sprang across the stage and frightened a lady in a private box so that she dropped her opera glass upon the shining bald head of the leading trombone, who rose to his feet quicker than some men pay their debts, and disorganized one of the violins—making altogether a mirthfulscene of operatic death.

The authoress of the last novel, "Woven of Many Threads," is also quite an artist. She has just returned from abroad, and her portraits of Longfellow evidenced sufficient talent to call forth warm commendation. "Love's First Offering" now occupies her attention. It is a painting full of expression and feeling, delineating a pretty little story that cannot fail to make it popular.

New York society is talking of a dinner party to be given by Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, although only eighteen invitations have been issued. Every detail will be in perfect taste, and even the *menu* will be prepared of satin in different colors, in a frame of mouse colored velvet. A monogram of gold ornaments the left corner, and beneath this are designs of rare beauty.

STATE NEWS.

Altoona is putting on airs. She has had recently a case of "emotional insanity," and has many divorce cases under way.

Over 1,000 inquests were held in Philadelphia last year, at a total expense of $15,610 75, distributed as follows: For inquests, $4,098; jury fees, $1,637 50; witnesses, $1,343 75; burials, $2,550; post mortems, $3,220; incidentals, $111 50; oaths, 2,050. The cases in the grand total which were of importance were 467 in number: Homicide, 33; suicide, 28; drowning, 120; accidental deaths, 226.

A little child of James Parsons, of Aleppo township, Greene county, was so badly scalded by falling into a kettle of boiling water that she died on the following morning. The little girl was assisting her mother to move a bench on the evening after they had finished butchering, and her hold slipping she fell into it. The child was five years old.

Large deposits of hematite iron ore have been unearthed at Orbisona, Huntingdon county.

An iron bridge is being built to connect Bethlehem, Northampton county, with Lehigh, which will cost $40,000.

Among the recent acquisitions to the manufacturing establishments of York is a wholesale shoe factory.

The Bradford *Argus*, of last week, publishes the following derived from the authority of Dr. Horton, of Terrytown, in that county. The water was frozen over the stream near the doctor's residence. A rise of water overflowed the ice to a considerable depth and a school of perch got into the water above the ice, when a hard freezing spell came on and froze the upper current of water down to the lower stratum of ice, and the fish were consequently frozen fast in the ice. The doctor cut them out of the ice and took them home in a frozen state; and, in experimenting upon some of them, he thawed them by a slow process and actually restored them to life.

The will of the late Edward S. Simmons, admitted to probate in the office of Register Bunn, Philadelphia, contains the following public bequests: After the death of his wife the amount of $5,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and $5,000 to the Foster Home of Philadelphia.

The great council of Red Men conclave this year in Pottsville, on the third Tuesday of July.

The Greenville *Argus* says: The new rolling mill at Wheatland is now in operation. The mill is a fine one, and when completed will be second to none in the West. When running its full capacity, about six hundred men and boys will be employed about the works. The company are sparing no pains to have everything in first-class order.

The Delaware river is to be stocked anew with salmon. The eggs to be used are from the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and arrived at Troutdale on Wednesday of last week. They are half an inch in diameter. Sixty thousand young trout have been hatched this season. Besides these there are a number of eggs of the land-locked salmon, obtained at a great expense from the St. Croix river, Maine.

A large hotel is to be built in Oil City in the spring. Half of the capital stock has been subscribed, and the work will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

Mary A. Logan has been appointed mail messenger at Rowlandsville, Chester county, at $90 a year, in place of J. S. Richardson, resigned. The duties consist in carrying the mail between the depot and the postoffice, a distance of two hundred yards.

The Bucks county treasury is practically bankrupt, and county bonds will have to be issued to carry the expenses till the next taxes are collected.

The Germans of Erie have sent $7,434 to Prussia in aid of the wounded.

A correspondent calls Fagundus city Fag-end-us city. Cruel.

Philadelphia has too many dwelling-houses, and building next season will be dull.

Charles Ashcom, of Hopewell, Bedford county, is in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and was baptised by Rev. John Wesley.

The Shenango Iron Works, at New Castle, shipped, the other day, twenty-two kegs of nails to Brigham Young.

Pottsville has one hundred and three licensed hotels and restaurants.

The personal property in Union county is valued at $949,625. There are 4,563 taxables.

Mr. Scranton, proprietor of the Scranton *Republican*, was sued for libel by John Jessup, for saying that the character of the latter's horse was none of the best. The case was tried at Wilkesbarre last week, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal, the State bearing the costs.

John Bobbl, sixty years of age, committed suicide in the Erie jail on Tuesday night. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for stabbing a man, became despondent, and killed himself by opening the veins in his arm.

Conneautville pays a school tax of $20 per voter.

The Holsinger farm, near Waynesboro, Adams county, was sold a few weeks ago, after having belonged to one family for one hundred and twenty-five years. Jacob Holsinger, the grandfather of the late proprietor, emigrated to Lancaster county when a young man, and employed himself to a Mr. Stoner, who lived on the farm lately owned by Mr. Martin Stoner near town. At that time the Indians were very hostile, and in consequence many families moved to other parts. Young Holsinger volunteered to remain and take care of Stoner's horses and cattle, although some persons had fallen victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the merciless foes close to their residence. He drove a team to supply Braddock and aided in cutting a wagon road to Ft. Pitt, now Pittsburgh, but escaped the arrows and hatchet.

The State Editorial Association met at Harrisburg on Thursday. Newspapers were recommended to adopt a uniform rate of commission of fifteen per cent. in their dealings with advertising agents. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—H. G. Smith, Lancaster *Intelligencer*. Vice Presidents—Hon. J. Irvin Steele, Ashland *Gazette*; Hon. Frank J. Magee, Wrightsville *Star*; Edward Scull, Somerset *Whig*. Recording Secretary—R. S. Menamin, *Printers' Circular*. Corresponding Secretary—Hon. P. G. Meek, Bellefonte *Watchman*. Assistant Recording Secretary—A. M. Martin, Corry *Republican*. Treasurer—Elwood Griest, Lancaster *Intelligencer*. Executive Committee—W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown *Democrat*; H. T. Darlington, *Bucks County Intelligencer*; H. Young, York *True Democrat*; William S. Black, *Gazette and Democrat*, New Castle; H. S. Evans, *Village Record*; E. W. Capron, *Gazette and Bulletin*, Williamsport; C. B. Brockway, *Columbian and Democrat*, Bloomsburg; J. G. Ripper, *Staats Zeitung*, Harrisburg; W. W. Keenan, *Republican and Democrat*, Greensburg; J. Whit Wood, *Free Press*, Easton; J. R. Sypher, *State Journal*, Harrisburg.

We find the following in the Lancaster *Express*: Hugh Barclay, a pious but eccentric old man, well known to the citizens of Chester and Montgomery counties, died recently. He was over eighty years of age, and was a homeless, but not friendless pilgrim for years, traveling from one to another of his acquaintances, principally among the Baptists (of which denomination he was a member), working here and there at harness making and mending, cobbling boots and shoes, or doing whatever he could do, and invariably refusing pay for his services. Some years ago Mr. Barclay manifested a great desire to return to Ireland, his native land, with the expectation of ending his days among the scenes of his youth, and the benevolent people of Uwchlan raised sufficient funds for his purpose. After remaining there for a few years he longed to return to the friends of his maturer years, and the same parties forwarded money to bring him back.

The Columbia *Spy* gives the following facts in regard to the iron works in that vicinity: The Columbia Steel and Iron Company employs about 250 men, and are making about fifty tons of rails per day at the Columbia rolling mill. The company is incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Their mill presents a lively scene. There will in all probability be a large furnace erected opposite the rolling mill during the summer. Col. Case gives the grounds. That is the proper spirit, and it is a matter of congratulation that the first practical step is taken. We visited the Rohrerstown rolling mill on Tuesday. Messrs. Childs & Krauser are running it. It turns out from ten to fifteen tons of iron daily, according to size and quality, and employs about thirty-five men, most of whom are men of families, and live near the mill. The firm pay out in wages to that section alone from $2,500 to $3,000 every month. They manufacture merchant and bar iron only, and have facilities for making smaller (in size) iron than any mill in this section. The mill contains four puddling and one heating furnace. It has five boilers and all other necessary machinery, all in excellent condition. It is doing a steady business, and the proprietors are no doubt making as much money as the iron men generally, which at present prices and wages is not much. Donegal furnace, Marietta, which stopped for repairs, is in full blast again.

A NOVELTY IN LOCOMOTION.

Cars Without Wheels Gliding Over a Revolving Track.

The demand for quick transit in New York City has brought out many ingenious inventions. The latest is that of General Imboden, of Richmond, Va., which can scarcely be described without illustrations. The structure or carryingway is to be a wire suspension bridge, running the whole length of the city, supported by iron columns one hundred feet apart, twenty-five feet high, resting upon granite pedestals on the line of the curbstones on both sides of the street. A light ornamental iron arch springs from the top of these columns, and, spanning the street, supports the iron piers over which the wire cables are stretched. One of these cables is over the axis of the street, the other two are half-way between this and the supporting columns. Immediately under these cables and attached to them are the girders to which the tracks are suspended—one for the down trains, and the others for those going up town. The track or roadway is the most striking novelty of the invention. It is composed of pairs of rollers similar to car wheels, secured upon a suitable axle, which revolves upon ordinary friction rollers. This rotary track has its wheels ten feet apart, and under it the cars are suspended by rails thirty-two feet long that glide over the rollers with perfect freedom and safety. Six strong elliptic springs connect these rails with the cars, and will insure a motion almost as soft as the undulations of a boat. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines located in buildings or under the streets. These engines are one mile apart and propel an endless wire cable or chain around light horizontal drums, sixteen feet in diameter. The attachment to the car is so simple that a boy ten years old can work it, and the cable is so constructed as not to be liable to get out of order or break; but if such an accident should occur, a new cable being ready, can be put in in a few minutes.

The cars are intended to be thirty feet long and ten feet wide, divided into three compartments, and seating comfortably forty-two passengers each. They may be run singly or in trains, and safely at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The stations it is proposed to locate at about equal distances of half a mile apart; and, spanning cross streets, they will obstruct no business place. The bottom of the cars will swing sixteen feet above the surface of the street, thus clearing all the stages and wagons passing under them. General Imboden claims that the operation of the road will be almost noiseless and not likely to frighten horses. The whole structure is light, graceful and ornamental, and does not obstruct the street any more than telegraph poles, which, by the way, as well as lamp posts, may all be dispensed with along the line and this structure be used instead. Superior cheapness, speed, safety and capacity are claimed for this novelty, as well as that it will require the minimum amount of power and can never be a nuisance to foot passengers nor to the occupants of houses along its line. It in no wise resembles the two other elevated railways in New York.

AN ACTIVE ABOLITIONIST.

Thomas Garrett, the Liberator of Twenty-seven Hundred Slaves.

The Wilmington, Del., *Commercial* has a sketch of the life of the late Thomas Garrett, who was born of Quaker parents in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on the 21st of August, 1789, on a farm still in the possession of the family. His attention was first directed to the iniquity of slavery while he was a young man of twenty-four or twenty-five. He returned one day to his father's house, after a brief absence, and found the family dismayed and indignant at the kidnapping of a colored woman in their employ. He tracked up the kidnappers and rescued the woman.

Many and interesting stories are told of the men and women he helped away, some of them full of pathos, and some decidedly amusing. The necessity of avoiding the police was the only thing, however, which ever forced him into secrecy in his operations, and in all other respects he was "without concealment and without compromise" in his opposition to slavery. He was a man of unusual personal bravery and of powerful physique, and did not present an encouraging object for the bullying intimidation by which the pro-slavery men of that day generally overawed their opponents. He seems to have scarcely known what fear was. His efforts, of course, brought him much persecution and annoyance, but never culminated in anything really serious until about the year 1846 or '47. He then met at New Castle a man, woman and six children from down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The man was free, the woman had been a slave, and while in slavery had borne her husband two children. She was then set free, and afterwards had four children. The whole party ran away. They traveled several days, and finally reached Middletown late at night, where they were taken in, fed, and cared for by John Hunn, a wealthy Quaker there. The Sheriff and his daughter were anti-slavery people, and wrote to Mr. Garrett to come over. He went over, had an interview, found from their statement that four of the party were undoubtedly free, and returned to this city. On the following day he and United States Senator Wales went over and had the party taken before Judge Booth on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge Booth decided that there was no evidence on which to hold them, and that in the absence of evidence *the presumption was always in favor of freedom*, and discharged them. They finally escaped, of course the two children born in slavery amongst the rest. Six weeks afterwards the slaveholders followed them and incited, it is said, by the Cochrans and James A. Bayard, commenced a suit against Mr. Garrett, claiming all the fugitives as slaves. Mr. Garrett's friends claim that the jury was packed to secure an adverse verdict. The trial came on before Chief Justice Taney and Judge Hall, in the May term (1848) of the United States Court, sitting at New Castle, Bayard representing the prosecutors and Wales the defendant. There were four trials in all, lasting three days, and the juries awarded even heavier damages than the plaintiffs claimed, and the judgments swept away every dollar of his property. When the trials were concluded Mr. Garrett arose, the Court being adjourned, made a speech of an hour to the large crowd in the Court room, in the course of which he declared his intention to redouble his exertions, so help me God. His bold assertion was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, and at the conclusion of his speech one of the jurors who had convicted him strode across the benches, grasped his hand, and begged forgiveness. Mr. Garrett kept his pledge, and redoubled his exertions. The trial advertised him, and such was the demand on him for shelter that he was compelled to put another story on his back buildings. His friends helped him to start again in business, and commencing anew in his sixtieth year with nothing, he again amassed a handsome competence, generously contributing all the while to every work in behalf of the down-trodden blacks or his suffering fellow-men of any color. In time the war came, and as he remarked, the nation went into the business by the wholesale, so he quit his retail operations, having, after he commenced to keep a record, helped off over 2,700 slaves, and no inconsiderable number before that time. In time, too, he became to be honored instead of execrated for his noble efforts. Wilmington became an abolition city, and for once at least a prophet was not without honor in his own city. He was beloved almost to adoration by his dusky-hued friends, and in the dark days of the beginning of the war, which every Wilmingtonian will remember with a shudder, in those days of doubt, confusion and suspicion, without his knowledge or consent, Thomas Garrett's house was constantly surrounded and watched by faithful black men, resolved that come weal come woe to them, no harm should come to the benefactor of their race.

Henry Clay Sends a Crowd Home.

A new speech of Henry Clay is given by the Philadelphia *Press*, as it was delivered thirty-two years ago at the United States Hotel, on Chestnut street, in Philadelphia. In the evening a crowd assembled before the hotel, and persistently shouted "Clay!" "Clay!" until at last the curtains of a second-story window were drawn aside, and the orator's tall form appeared, apparently not very well pleased with this persistent demand on his time, which he evidently deemed unwarranted, and spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: You that have wives had better go home; you that have sweethearts had better be enjoying their society, and you that have neither, had better go home to your mothers. As for me, I intend to spend the evening in the society of these ladies," pointing to the parlor of the hotel.

The crowd could have hardly been more surprised if a shell had burst in their midst. A dead silence prevailed for a moment, and they slowly and sullenly dispersed.

FOR the past few days, says the Boston *Advertiser*, the wool market has shown unusual activity. A large number of prominent manufacturers have been laying in their stocks, and sales of domestic wool have been made to the extent of 1,850,000 pounds, which, we belive, exceeds the sales of any previous week during the past year. The value of the wool which has thus changed hands is about three-quarters of a million dollars, exclusive of the value of foreign wools, in which there has also been something doing. The market closed firm at an advance over the rates current last week. The demand for woolen goods has set in earlier this year than usual, probably in consequence of an apprehension that the long-continued scarcity of water will diminish the production and cause an increase in price as the season advances, and manufacturers who have orders ahead at a fixed price are naturally desirous of getting in their stocks of the raw material at such prices as will enable them to manufacture at a profit.

Our Invisible Enemies.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver, and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious, and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or low fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and when there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influence.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets. tf

Our Catalogues.
No. 1---Of Small Fruits, with Price List and Price List of Trees.
No. 2---Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, Etc.
ARE NOW READY AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT
137 Liberty Street,
Or will be Mailed to any address. Our Stock of ORNAMENTAL PLANTS is much the Finest in this market and is NOT SURPASSED by any in the country. We are prepared to furnish it to parties fitting up Private Grounds, on the most favorable terms.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox, 137 LIBERTY ST.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
Allegheny, January 28, 1871.
NOTICE.
Property Holders having Claims against the City for Overpaid Sewer Assessments,
(Under the ordinance of Councils providing for the refunding of sewer tax, passed November 10, 1870), are requested to have their property registered at this office forthwith, as all such claims will be prepared from this property registry, and the amounts to be refunded determined by the area of grounds represented thereon.
CHARLES DAVIS,
City Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
STRAW GOODS,
HOSIERY, &C.
Stock Always Complete. Orders Promptly Filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE LACE POINTS,
BLACK LACE POINTS,
WHITE CLOTH SACKS,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
TO BE FOUND AT
James Caldwell's,
ALLEGHENY.
Pequot and Utica Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
All the Best Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Barnsly Damask Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towels and Napkins—a complete assortment.
New Styles of Cocheco Prints.
English and French Chintzes.
Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A Beautiful Line of Fancy Dress Silks, at $1 00 per yard.
☞ Having secured the Agency for CHENEY BROTHERS' AMERICAN SILKS, we are prepared to supply Dealers at Manufacturers' LOWEST PRICE, either by the Piece or Package.
As these Goods are guaranteed all Silk and not to fade or crack from wear, for Suits, they are superior to any other Silk in market.
JAMES CALDWELL,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STANDARD
SHEETINGS,
REDUCED TO
12 Cents per Yard,
STANDARD
PRINTS,
10 1-2 Cents per Yard.
The Lowest Prices
FOR NINE YEARS.
M'Elroy & Dickson,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET.

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ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
Money to Loan
ON STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
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NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 17 WALNUT ST., NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold in Either City.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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A. Bradley, J. L. J. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupons,
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

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BANKERS,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates issued, and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Are Dealers in all Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c. All local stocks and other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., bought and sold on best rates of Commission.
N. B.—We are the General Agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers for Western Pennsylvania and for the Agents in twenty surrounding counties, for the negotiation of the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are now receiving applications and making appointments of Sub-Agents, including Banks, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, prominent Merchants, Manufacturers, Capitalists, etc., to whom will be made a liberal commission. We consider it the best security offered in the market to investors since the Government was a borrower.

HOTELS.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.
The numerous friends and patrons of J. BOURNE, so long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, where he will be happy to receive all their patronage.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE
Receives and Sells on Commission,
Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,
GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.
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STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office: No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
B. C. LEVI.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from December 24, 1869, to December 28, 1870. Published in accordance with the requirements of Law.
1. Capital Stock $250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to 500,000 00
2. Assets—
Stock Due Bills, two approved names $175,000 00
'63 U. S. 5-20 Bonds 15,000 00
17 Allegheny Valley R. R. Bonds [illegible]
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes [illegible]
Book Accounts [illegible]
Office Building [illegible]
Cash on hand and in Bank [illegible]
100 shares Stock M. and M. Insurance Co. 2,680 00 — 325,021 48
3. Premiums Received in 1870 $65,074 43
4. Amount of Interest [illegible] — 75,780 45
5. Paid in 1870—
Losses $41,594 36
Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Commissions [illegible]
Taxes, U. S. and State [illegible]
Salaries, Rent and other Expenses [illegible]
Dividends 21,500 00 — 79,777 58
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks $3,776,329 64
W. P. JONES, Secretary.
mth

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Co
These Bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.
The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty Years, and the Interest, Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times, before maturity, be receivable AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 1.10) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other Bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.
Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other Bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.
[illegible]
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
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Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth avenue.
mw7f28

STATEMENT OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st, 1870, to December 31st, 1870, in accordance with an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.
1. Capital Stock $225,000 00
With privilege of increasing to 500,000 00
2. ASSETS.
Stock Due Bills payable on demand and each secured by two approved names $112,500 00
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes [illegible]
United States 5-20s [illegible]
Mortgages [illegible]
Cash [illegible]
Book Accounts [illegible] — 298,606 93
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1870 [illegible]
4. Amount of Interest received in 1870 [illegible] — 93,843 74
5. Paid in 1870, as follows:
Net Losses [illegible]
Dividends [illegible]
Return Premiums, Reinsurance, Telegraphing, and Commissions [illegible]
Taxes, State, United States and City and Stamps [illegible]
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses [illegible] — $89,173 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1870 1,526,509 00
7. Amount of Debts and Liabilities December 31st, 1870 4,500 00
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.
Spring session commences FEBRUARY 13th, 1871.
For Circulars address the Principal,
Mrs. C. E. SMYTH.

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MILITARY ACADEMY,
At Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
Session Reopens Wednesday, January 4th.
The Buildings have been enlarged and furnished complete at a cost of OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Very thorough Instruction is given in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Courses.
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AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &C., &C.
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[illegible]
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WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
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WEAK NERVES.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from Weak Nerves [illegible] Price One Dollar.

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A. GARRISON & CO.
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Model Cook and Dictator,
THE ONLY PERFECT ANTI-DUST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET.
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CHILL ROLLS,
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PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., Cast and Finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.
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Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
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Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
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CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

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Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers,
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Sold by all Druggists.

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Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 1, 1871.

The activity in the local money market noticed in our last report, continues without any abatement, and as it represents the legitimate demands of trade, it represents a very healthy and vigorous condition of our various business interests. As this is not a speculative community like Chicago or New York, it rarely happens that any large amounts of money are required to subserve speculative operations. Once in a while the oil rings tilt against each other, and for a brief spell cause some temporary derangement in local monetary affairs, but this so seldom occurs that little apprehension exists of a recurrence. The demand, therefore, on our loan institutions and banking houses comes from the wants of trade, and not from speculators, for they are exceedingly scarce in this city. Since the banks are taking the bulk of good offerings at their boards, we notice a scarcity of anything in the paper line that is passable on the open market, and as private lenders are about as fastidious as bank boards in the selection of paper, it is a difficult matter to negotiate such names as you find in the open market.

—The New York *Evening Post*, of yesterday afternoon, says:

The money market continues to work easily at five and six per cent. The indications, as reflected in the Clearing House statement, are that the legal tenders locked up some time since, are returning to circulation, the Mechanics' Bank yesterday morning having been debtor in the large sum of $2,054,000. The statement this morning shows violent changes, although we believe that no further attempts will be made for the present at locking up. Approved commercial paper meets with a ready sale at 7@7½ per cent.

Government bonds are strong and active to-day, the highest prices having been made at the twelve o'clock call, when '67s sold freely at 109, and closed at 109@109½. Prominent among the buyers were some of the German houses. The 10-40s advanced to 109⅜@109⅝, which is a rise of about one per cent. within a week. These bonds to-day lend "flat," which indicates a considerable "short" interest, although the supply of the bonds in the market is small. State bonds at the first Board were weak on Virginias and otherwise firm. Alabama 8s sold at 98½. In railroad bonds Central Pacifics were strong at 91½. The Union Pacifics were weak and took a sharp downward turn, particularly on the income bonds, which sold at 64 on the call, and which have since sold at 60. The land grants and first mortgages have been comparatively steady. The movement in these securities continues a puzzle to the street. The last decline it appears was started by sales to realize the late large advance, and has been accelerated by unfavorable reports from Washington.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110	110⅛	110
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110	110⅛	110
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109⅜	109	109⅜
10-40s	109⅜	109⅝	109⅝
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
United States 6s of 1881	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	110
United States 5-20s of 1865	110
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	79⅜
Central Pacific Railroad	90⅝
Currency Pacifics	111¼

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The European news started more activity in the gold market, although the dealings and speculation were lighter than was generally anticipated as a result of the important news from France. The full bearing of the capitulation of Paris upon the financial question is a problem so difficult of solution that few operators have had the courage to make any determined venture. In fact, the eyes of the Gold Room are now turned upon London, and the course of monetary matters in that center is taken as the interpretation for the present of the financial situation. Hence, when at the opening consols and five-twenties were reported higher and buoyant, in the English market, gold opened quietly at 110⅞. Later on, when the cable announced a decline in both these securities, gold began to rise, and before noon and touched 111⅛. Still later a slight reaction in London was reported, and gold steady, if not firm, at 111, which figure remained its quotation for the rest of the day. Will peace in Europe occasion such a drain upon the London money market and thence upon our own as to render money active? is the uppermost query in everybody's mind. For a partial answer we have already the fact that large purchases of our five-twenties were made here to-day for Germany, which would seem to imply that at least so far as the new empire is concerned peace does not as yet find the Berlin and Frankfort bankers afraid to make investments outside their own country. If they have money enough to send away for such purchases now it is easy to see that the end of the war will revive that demand for our securities which was so strongly marked in the years 1869 and 1870. The present strength of gold is also underlaid by the unusually large imports of the past week, which are a constant influence against a decline in the premium. But higher gold means a ready market for our cotton and breadstuffs, of which we have an abundant supply this year, so that the theories of the hour are again complicated by this consideration.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 1, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Do. Scrip	90	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
Erie	21⅛	22	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Reading	98	98	98⅛	98	98	98
Harlem	----	131⅛	----	129	----	----
Mich. Cent.	----	118	----	117⅛	----	----
Lake Shore	95	95⅛	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Illinois Cent.	----	134	----	134	----	----
Cleve. & Pitts.	104	104	104	104	104	104
C. & N. W.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞	75⅜
Do. pref.	86	86⅛	86	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
Rock Island	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
St. Paul	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	[illegible]
Do. pref.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
Tol. & Wabash	----	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	----	----
Do. pref.	----	75⅛	----	75⅛	----	----
Fort Wayne	94⅛	94	94	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Ohio & Miss.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞
Chic. & Alton	----	116⅛	----	116	----	----
Do. pref.	----	116⅛	----	116	----	----
B. H. & Erie	----	2	----	----	----	----
N. J. Central	----	105⅛	----	105⅛	----	----
Canton	----	71	----	71	----	----
W. U. Tel.	46⅛	46⅛	----	46⅛	----	46⅛
Quicksilver	----	10⅛	----	10	----	----
Pacific Mail	----	43	43	43	43	43
Adams Ex.	----	67	----	67	----	----
Wells-F. Ex.	----	41	----	40	----	----
American Ex.	----	43	----	43	----	----
U. S. Ex.	----	41	----	40	----	----
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	95	94⅞	..	⅛
Do. Scrip	90⅛	89⅞	..	¼
Erie	21⅛	21⅛	..	..
Reading	98⅛	98	..	⅛
Lake Shore	94⅞	94⅞	..	..
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	104	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern	75⅞	75⅜	..	½
Do. preferred	86	85⅞	..	⅛
Rock Island	108	107⅞	..	⅛
St. Paul	53⅝	53⅝	..	..
Do. preferred	74⅝	74⅜	..	¼
Toledo & Wabash	53⅛	53⅛	..	..
Do. preferred	75⅛	75⅛	⅛	..
Fort Wayne	94⅛	94⅛	..	..
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	33⅞	..	¼
Pacific Mail	43	43	..	..
Adams Express	67	67	..	..
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	..	..

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	33½
Catawissa preferred	38½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	49

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Scotch Pig Iron Trade.

According to a circular issued by the Glasgow Association of Iron Merchants, it appears that during 1870 there were 1,206,000 tons of pig iron in the Scotch iron districts, the largest make yet in that region. In the early part of the year there were 133 furnaces in blast, but as prices fell from sixty-one shillings to fifty-one shillings per ton, seven furnaces were blown out, leaving only 126 in operation. The consumption of pig iron in 1870 amounted to 506,000 tons, and 655,000 tons were exported, leaving 45,000 tons to be added to the stock of 620,000 tons on hand at the end of 1869, and making 665,000 tons as the entire stock on hand at the end of 1870. The quantity of bar iron made in Scotland in 1870 amounted to 199,253 tons, against 206,-000 tons made in 1869. The quantity of English iron imported into Scotland in 1870 amounted to 116,000 tons, of which 76,000 tons were consumed in foundries, and 40,000 tons in malleable iron works. The number of furnaces in Scotland amounts to 160, of which only 126 are in blast.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined ¼@½c; No. 1 white Michigan $1 56; amber Michigan $1 50; No. 1 red Wabash $1 28½; No. 2 $1 26; No. 1 red $1 29; No. 2 white Wabash $1 56; No. 2 $1 46. Corn dull, and declined ½c; high mixed 56c; low [illegible], closing at 55c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1 50c; No. 2 49½c; Michigan 49½c. Cloverseed dull at $4 30. Hogs steady at $8 00@8 20.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; extra $1 41@1 42; No. 1 $1 38. Hogs quiet at $8 00@8 20. Cloverseed scarce at $4 30.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—The snow and ice have nearly disappeared, the waters are rising and matters generally are assuming a more cheerful aspect. We have no changes in the markets worthy of note. Business for some days has moved along quietly, and whilst there was a fair amount of transactions prices were unchanged. Since the opening of the rivers, sugars, molasses, coffee, &c., are arriving in large quantities, which will enable large dealers to meet the wants of their trade. In a word all our merchants and manufactures are ready to meet the coming spring trade, and as country dealers are fully aware that Pittsburgh is their best and cheapest market, a heavy trade is anticipated. See columns of COMMERCIAL for reliable dealers.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,437	7,245	14,682
Apples, bbls	1,299	667	1,969
Cheese, boxes	295	292	487
Corn, sacks	4,750	5,875	10,625
Wheat, sacks	5,544	6,694	12,238
Barley, sacks	3,162	2,286	5,448
Rye, sacks	629	1,402	2,031
Oats, sacks	5,280	4,738	10,018
Butter, packages	414	388	802
Bulk meats, pieces	1,910	1,975	3,937
Bacon, tierces	90	156	249
Dressed Hogs, ₩ head	250	146	396

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for January 1870 and January 1871. They will be found useful for reference.

	January, 1870.	January, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	16,161	28,951	12,790
Apples, bbls	2,788	3,967	1,179
Cheese, boxes	424	1,984	1,560
Corn, sacks	16,781	22,319	5,538
Wheat, sacks	19,710	19,988	278
Barley, sacks	13,044	15,271	2,227
Rye, sacks	3,819	3,331	....
Oats, sacks	14,800	21,609	6,809
Butter, packages	854	1,752	898
Bulk Meats, pieces	24,547	40,717	16,170
Bacon, tierces	550	676	126

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₩ doz; ₩ gallon 60@70c.

ASHES—The market contains a in fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no changes to note. Sales soda ash, common, 48 per cent., 3⅛c; refined, 55 per cent., 3⅛@4c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 8@9½c ₩ lb.

APPLES—The receipts since our last were 100 bbls. The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl, choice selected $5 00 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply in the market; receipts 45 packages. We note sales common to medium at 20@25c; choice lots 26@30c; strictly prime into 32c.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₩ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Regular sales Banner and Royal, ¼-lb cans, at $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans, $3 00; 1-lb cans, $6 ₩ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 25@3 50 ₩ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is rather more active, with prices steady at the following quotations: Shoulders—plain, 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@11½c. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ₩ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12½@13½c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12½@13½c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ₩ gallon $1 16.

CHEESE—Receipts very light, and the market firm at the following figures: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Sweitzer 18c ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The extreme ranges of prices are $10@14 per barrel, the latter for Sackett's Belle berries.

COAL—The supply in the market was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales at Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₩ ton.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c ₩ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Sales at $7, $8@10 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market well stocked, with sales in a regular way at the following figures: Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 ₩ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

CARBON OIL—The supply on hand is ample. We note sales of standard brands at 22½@24c by the car load.

DRESSED HOGS—market dull, with sales at 7@8c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a good inquiry, and the market shows some animation. Regular sales are made as follows: Peaches—quarters 9@10c; halves, 11½@12½c; mixed lots, 10@10½c; 6½@7½c; sliced, 9½@10c ₩ lb.

EGGS—There is a better feeling, and fresh eggs sell freely at 27@28c per dozen; packed 20@25c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last foot up 359 barrels. Both mills and stores report a fair trade demand, and refuse to make concessions to effect sales. We continue to quote as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, $7 60 in barrels, sacks $7 25; red winter, fancy brands, $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00 in barrels. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 90; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a more active demand, and sales are reported as follows: Currants 11@11½c ₩ lb; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $3 75 per box.

FEATHERS—There was a fair demand, and sales regularly made as follows: Live geese feathers No 1 to the trade 80c ₩ lb; 85c in a small way.

GRAIN—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Corn, 1,200 sacks; wheat, 1,535 sacks; barley, 453 sacks; rye, 182 sacks; oats, 845 sacks. The market continues firm and unchanged in prices, and all good lots find ready sale. We quote wheat as follows: Good to prime red $1 35@1 40; white $1 45@1 50 ₩ bush. Oats are held firmly with sales on wharf and from depot at 46@47c; store rates 52@55c. Corn—The receipts were heavy. Prices however have undergone no change. Sales of lots in bulk, mixed to prime yellow, 58@60c; in a jobbing way 64@70c. Rye was more fancied. The current rates were 90@95c ₩ bush, as per quality and condition. Barley—Indications are that prices have touched bottom; we continue to quote good to choice spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market continues to increase in activity, prices being firm and unchanged. We quote:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11⅛c; prime 11⅛c; good 10c; fair 9½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½c; C yellow 13@13½c; Demerara, boxes, white, 12½c ₩ lb.

Syrups—B and E 90c; white honey 75c; silver drips 90c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@16½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 80@90c; Souchong fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 25c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

HAY—Sales baled at $14@16 per ton; wagon lots $16@17.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY—We are noted sales in a regular way at $6 25 for pearl; common $5 25@5 50 ₩ bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35c ₩ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

HOPS—Sales of new crop at 15@16c ₩ lb.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—We are reported sales at the following: Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 90@95c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 15 ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED—The stock on hand is ample and the demand fair; sales middlings at $1 50@1 75 ₩ cwt.

POULTRY—The supply is still light. Dressed chickens bring 12@14c ₩ lb; turkeys 14@16c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—We can report sales from first hands at $1 15@1 20; store $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel.

PEANUTS—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS—There is more inquiry and cloverseed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 ₩ bush; timothy $5 25@5 75; flax seed $2 10@2 12 ₩ bush.

SAPOLIO—The market is fully supplied and the demand fair. We are quoted sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city refined at 8½@9½c ₩ lb.

TURNIPS—We are reported sales at $2 00 ₩ bbl, and by the bushel at 60@75c.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 3 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry; we are noted sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Market firm; the following are the ruling figures of the market: Highwines 95c; common rectified 96c; proof rectified $1 00; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@4 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was a quiet one, prices showing a weak and declining tendency, sellers being evidently the most numerous. Prices, however, were not quoted lower, the advantages of the market being on the side of buyers, who did not seem anxious to take advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot, 12c; lines from February to July, 12c; S. O. same time, 11½c; B. O. same time 12½c; S. O. all year, 11c; B. O. all year, 12½c. We did not hear of a single transaction.

REFINED.

The refined market was quiet but firm, dealers not disposed to make concessions. We quote as follows: February, 25c; February, March and April, 25½c; March to June, 25½c; March, 25½c; April 25½c; May, 25½c; B. O. first six months, 27c asked.

SALES:

2,500 bbls February.....25c

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—Market firm, owing to temporary scarcity. Sales 500 on spot (a long haul) at $1 75. We quote at $1 75 delivered for spot barrels.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, February 1.—Spot or regular, $4 70@4 75 on lower creek for 47 gravity; sellers first six, $4 90; buyers same time, $4 80; market quiet; Oil City delivery, $5 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—Market about $4 60@4 70 and nominal on the upper road.

NEW YORK, February 1, Closing January 31.—Crude in bulk firm; 14c asked; about 15½c bid, with only a moderate amount of stock offering. Refined has shown less excitement and prices have settled some, as the demand has been very small both from exporters and speculators; 26½c is asked; 750 bbls were sold at that price. Philadelphia delivery; Prices a fraction easier, with a dull market. Refined for spot delivery 24½c, and February at 25c. We note the sale of 500 bbls on spot at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Market quiet and nothing doing; S W 24½@25c; future—February 25c; March, 25½c; April 25½@25¾c; March to June 25½c; B. O. first six months, 26½c. Crude 13½@14c.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—The *Courier* says: The market to-day was more quiet, and during the morning quite firm, but weakened materially at the close. On the upper road sales were made at $4 65 in the morning, but the demand grew weaker, and in the evening offers at $4 60 found no buyers, and there were sales as low as $4 55 at the close. On the lower road little was doing, and buyers were off. The ruling figures for spot was $4 75, with sales as low as $4 70. Refined was nominal at 26½c, and closed quiet and a shade weaker.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, upper road, regardless, $4 65; 1,000 bbls upper road, regardless, $4 60; 400 bbls upper road, regardless, $4 55; 4,000 bbls lower road, regardless, $4 75; 1,500 bbls lower road, regardless, $4 70.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, February 1.—Market very unsettled but firm and lower; regardless $4 65@4 90; gravity $4 75@4 90; Oil City, regardless, $4 85@4 90; gravity $4 95@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Crude 13½c. Refined—spot nominally 24½c; February 25c; March 25@25½c; March to June 25½@25¾c; B. O. first 6 months, 26½c bid, 27c asked. Market quiet; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, February 1.—Market hardly opened yet, but firm and a trifle weaker at $4 75.

ROUSEVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet but firm; offering $4 90@4 95. No inquiry and no transactions.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 1.—Market very much unsettled; offering $4 70 for spot. No oil offering and nothing doing.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet and firm at $4 35.

NEW YORK, February 1, 3 P. M.—Market duller but firm; bulk crude held at 15½@16c. No sales. Refined unchanged at 26½c. No sales.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Peerless Oil Works	396	Vesta Oil Works	342
Sunbeam Oil Works	16	J. Speer & Co.	50
Total			794

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R.

February 1, 1871.

Lockhart Frew & Co. 402 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros & Co. 425 bbls to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & Bro. 250 barrels to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Total.....1,067

No oil forwarded yesterday, January 31st.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 308 bbls.
H. McKelvey to Vesta Oil Works, 302 bbls.
Wm. Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 74 bbls.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871.

Cattle.

The run of cattle continues fair to this time. The buyers bought some to-day, yet the market is not considered a brisk one, as it is with some difficulty sales are made. There are more than the usual number of country buyers in attendance here this week. The buyers for the Philadelphia markets say they are afraid to purchase at this time of year, as Lancaster and other Eastern counties are commencing to send their cattle on the market.

Hogs.

As we anticipated, and so stated in our former reports of the market, the extreme high prices which have ruled the hog market the past few days would have the effect to bring everything in the shape of hogs into the market that was near the railroad, and could be got ready for shipment; consequently we have a great number of light, half-fatted hogs on the market, which sold readily. Hogs this morning declined about 10c from yesterdays quotations, but rallied again this afternoon, and this evening most of the hogs are sold.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep sheep continue heavy and the market off about ½c from that of last week. While the run is heavy the quality is good, unusually so. In fact, it would be hard to find among the large number on sale, many of the class denominated "scalawags." The prospect is that sheep will be dull, and sales slow all week.

Below will be found quotations and some sales made this day, by the principal dealers:

Cattle—Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 50@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@5 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

Hogs—Extra Philadelphia, $8 35; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 10; good to prime, New York, 150 to 220, $7 60; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 25; light stock hogs, not quotable.

Sheep—Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00.

No.	Weight.	Price.
CATTLE.		
18	19,380	$5 75
18	18,900	5 50
7	6,690	5 50
16	20,660	5 75
10	12,320	6 40
HOGS.		
194	24,230	$7 80
169	22,849	7 60
164	21,870	7 60
60	20,670	8 37
49	9,160	8 25
56	9,460	7 90
91	16,290	7 60
167	36,710	7 60
SHEEP.		
145	16,590	$6 50
201	14,480	4 00
74	5,660	4 62
193	16,780	5 30
172	15,540	5 25
193	14,970	4 85
556	51,570	4 50

Coal Shipments from Louisville.

Below will be found a correct statement of the number of boats and barges of coal that have gone forward on the late rise to Southern markets; also, an estimate of the average number of bushels of coal and the number of boats above the falls awaiting shipment to lower ports. This statement has been kindly furnished by Mr. E. W. McDonald, coal ganger of this city:

Towboats.	Barges.	Boats.	Destination.
Joseph H. Bigley	12	3	Memphis.
Grand Lake	18	2	Bayou Sara and N. O.
Dick Fulton	18	—	Memphis and Island 82.
Fearless	16	—	New Orleans.
Hercules	19	1	Baton Rouge.
A. J. Baker	15	1	Baton Rouge.
Tigress	5	7	New Orleans.
Alps	2	10	Vicksburg.
Mary Ann	14	—	Vicksburg.
John A. Wood	2	15	New Orleans.
Boaz	8	7	Baton Rouge and N. O.
Hornet No. 2	6	10	New Orleans.
J. Sharp McDonald	6	12	New Orleans.
Fox	4	1	Cumberland River.
Tug Bigley	1	3	Vicksburg.
William Cowan	16	—	White River.
Greyhound	10	—	Cairo and Memphis.
Blue Lodge	10	—	Cairo.
Sam Brown	4	4	Cairo.
	177	78	

Total shipments, 2,850,000 bushels.

The towboats Simpson Horner and Ajax did not succeed in getting their tows through the canal. The Simpson Horner has returned to Pittsburgh; the Ajax will await a rise in the river.

The following comprises the list of coal boats above the falls, fifty-six of which are awaiting shipments to lower ports, the balance being for this market:

Owners' names.	Boats.
O'Neil & Co.	5
Iron City Coal Company	2
F. H. Coursen	1
Lisle & Sons	6
Lynn & Miller	6
Mr. Deane	2
Duffy & Gumbert	1
J. V. McDonald & Co.	7
J. S. McDonald	4
N. J. Bigley	10
Horner, Wood & Co.	8
Grand Lake Company	2
W. H. Brown	15
R. & J. Watson	10
	79

Making one and a half million bushels above the falls awaiting shipment.—*Louisville Courier.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 1, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Very quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring dull and declined ½@¾c, and closed at $1 25¾ cash, and $1 26¾ seller last half February; this afternoon heavy at $1 24¾ cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed dull and declined ½@¾c at 52½@52¾c, seller March; this afternoon unchanged.

OATS—No 2 quiet and closed at 46½c cash.

RYE—No 2 quiet at 80@81c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 79@80c.

HIGHWINES—Steady and quiet at 88c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork $22 50@22 75 cash; $22 00@23 12½ seller March; closed at the inside. Lard 12½c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs easier and closed at $8 00@8 65. Live dull at $6 50@7 00. Receipts 12,000; shipments 3,000.

CATTLE—Less active at $4 00@6 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 15½c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $6 15@6 35; good to choice $6 50@6 90; white wheat extra $7 30@7 75; extra Ohio $6 60@7 50; St. Louis $6 85@8 75. Rye flour $4 75@6 10. Corn meal [illegible]. Western $4 35. Whisky dull at 94@94½c. Wheat dull and drooping; old spring $1 46, new $1 51@1 57; mixed $1 49; red and amber $1 58@1 62; white western $1 70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No 1 mixed 80@81c; No 2 mixed 80@82c; yellow 83c. Oats quiet; western and Ohio 63@64c. Leather steady at 27@30c; Orinoco 26@29c. Hay unchanged. Hops heavy; State 8@15c; western 5@10c. Coffee very firm; Rio 13@15½c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9½@10½c. Molasses—New Orleans 60@75c. Rice 7¼@8½c. Crude petroleum 15c; refined 26c, and firm. Mess pork—new $22; old $21 75@22; prime $19 50; prime mess, new, $21 50@22. March and April at $22 50. Beef firm; mess $10 00@15 00; extra $13 00@16 50. Hams $13 00@18 00; prime mess $26 50@28 00; India $26 00@27 50. Cut meats firm; hams 13@15c; shoulders 9½@10c. Middles dull; western long 11½c; short 11½@12½c. Lard steady; prime steam 12½@13c; kettle dried 13½c; March and April 13½@13½c. Butter 15@32c for Western, and 20@45c for State.

LATEST—Flour dull and unsettled at $6 25@7 00 for shipping. Wheat, rye and oats unchanged. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 80@81c. Pork, beef and bacon unchanged. Lard steady at 13½c. Eggs steady; fresh 28@30c; limed 20@24c. Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake 21½c. Iron—Scotch pig $30 00@34 00; United States $28 00@30 00. Bar unchanged. Russia sheet 10½@11c gold. Nails steady; cut 4¼@4½c; clinch 5¾@6c; horse shoe 23c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Dry goods—The inclemency of the weather, the prospect of an early thaw, frozen streams, and the cessation of hostilities in Europe tend to dampen the ardent spirits of short supply holders, who were looking for an early trade and an upward tendency of prices. The high freights, bad weather and lifeless condition of trade throughout the entire country, owing to the scarcity of money, kept buyers out of the market, and apart from operations in the early clothing trade, there is but little stir or animation in the market for a general sale of dry goods. Prices, in the meantime, remain quite uniform at 12½@13c for heavy brown sheetings and brown drills; 11½@12 for light brown sheetings; 10c for heavy brown shirtings; 11c for best styles printed calicoes; 18c for delaines; 15c for Lancaster ginghams, and 80c for Clark's 6-cord soft finish spool cotton.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling 14½c. Flour dull and declined; family $6 25@6 75. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 35 offered for No. 1 red. Rye scarce and firm at $1 05. Oats firm; No. 1 47@48c. Barley steady. Groceries steady. Oils steady. Eggs heavy; the receipts depress the market; we quote at 23@24c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Clover seed active and advanced to $11 25 on arrival, and $11 75 from store; timothy seed firm at $4 25@4 50. Pork opened dull but closed active at $22 25 offered, and $22 50 asked. Lard firm; steam 12c; kettle 12½c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 9½c; sides, clear rib, 11½@11½c; do clear 12@12½c, the inside rates offered. Hogs dull and a shade lower at $7@7 75; receipts 2,290. Whisky firm at 89c. Gold 110¾.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Cotton easier at 14½c. Flour steady; extra winter [illegible]. Wheat dull and declined 2½@3c; No. 2 red winter $1 45@1 47½; No. 3 $1 36. Corn dull and a shade lower at 48@50c for mixed in bulk. Oats dull and a shade lower at 49@50c sacked. Barley steady; fall No. 2 80c; spring No. 1 95c. Rye firm at 90c. Whisky steady at 90c. Tobacco steady. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Sugar firm at 9½@11½c for common to choice. Molasses quiet at 60@75c for plantation. Coffee firm at 16@19½c. Pork dull; jobbing at $22 50. Dry salt meat dull; loose sides clear rib 11c; loose bacon 9½c. Lard dull. Hogs lower at $7 00@7 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—Tobacco firm; sales of 96 hhds trash to good lugs at $5@8 75; low to medium leaf $7@12 25. Cotton dull and declined; middling 14c. Flour firm; extra family $5 75. Grain scarce and firm, and demand good. Mess pork $22 50. Bacon shoulders 9½c; do sides clear rib 12c; do clear 12½c; bulk shoulders, 8½c; do sides clear rib 11c; do clear 11½c. Lard—tierces 13c; kegs 14½c; sales 200,000 pounds bulk shoulders loose, spot delivery, at 8c, and 100,000 pounds loose, seller last half the month, at 8c. Whisky—sales at 89c; supply light.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter $1 40; No. 2 nominally $1 34. Corn lower at 60c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Crude petroleum less firm at $4 60@4 65, refined steady at 24½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat active; Indiana red $1 60@1 63. Corn dull and unchanged; yellow 82c; mixed 78@80c. Oats heavy at 60c. Provisions firm; mess pork $23. Lard 13c. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 65. Corn yellow 85c. Oats and rye unchanged. Mess pork $23. Bacon scarce and firm; sides 12½c; do sides clear rib 12½c; shoulders 10@10½c; hams 18@19c. Lard 13c. Whisky quiet at 90@91c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—Cotton dull and unsettled at 14¼@14½c; receipts 1,345 bales; shipments 3,090 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton easier at 14⅝@15c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 1.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 12⅛@12½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 1.—Cotton dull; middling 14⅛c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 1.—Cotton firm at 14½c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	16	Hailman & H., m	5
Bryan & Co., m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Everson, P & Co m	1	Union Mills, m	4
Wm. Clark	1	Byers Met. & Co.	1
J Wood, Sons & Co m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, m	4
Total			32

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co	1
Graff B & Co, m	2	Totten & Co, m	1
Total			6

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	2	J W Porter, m	11
J Reamer, m	4	Hailman & H, m	5
J Moorhead, m	1		
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Everson P & Co, m	2	Zug & Co, m	1
Shoenberger B & Co, m	13	McKnight & Co, m	3
McKnight P & Co, m	1	J Painter & Sons, m	3
Bryan & Caughey, m	1	Chess S & Co, m	1
Wilson, Glass & Co, m	2	Byers & McCullough, m	2
Union Iron Mills, m	2	Coleman, R & Co, m	2
Total			32

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛@111¼.

NEW YORK, February 1—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5 ₩ cent., the ruling rate.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109¼.

GOLD

Strong and slightly higher, ranging from 111⅛ to 111¼. The price for carrying was 3@6 ₩ cent. Clearings about $28,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and generally steady; 10-40s registered sold ex-interest of three months.

Coupons, 1881	113⅜	5-20s, 1865, new	109⅛
5-20s, 1862	110⅝	5-20s, 1867	109⅝
5-20s, 1864	110⅛	5-20s, 1868	109⅝
5-20s, 1865	110⅛	10-40s	109⅝

STATE SECURITIES.

State Securities dull and nominal.

Missouris	90⅛	Virginias, old	64
Tennessees, old	64⅛	North Carolinas, old	47
Tennessees, new	64⅛	North Carolinas, new	24
Virginias, new	60		

STOCKS.

Stocks dull and heavy, with the exception of Lake Shore and Wabash. The speculation in the former has excited an unusual degree of interest, which opened this morning at 95, sold up to 95½, and closed at 95⅛@95¼, the market closing steady.

W. U. Telegraph	46⅛	Northwestern	74
Quicksilver	10⅛	Preferred	85⅞
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	107⅞
Preferred	8⅝	N. J. Central	104⅛
Adams Express	67	St. Paul	53⅝
Wells Fargo Express	39	Preferred	74⅜
Amer'n Express	43¼	Wabash	53⅛
United States Express	40¼	Preferred	74⅝
Pacific Mail	43	Fort Wayne	94
New York Central	94⅛	Terre Haute	25
New York Cent. Scrip	90⅛	Preferred	53
Erie	21⅛	Chicago and Alton	115⅝
Preferred	46	Preferred	115
Harlem	129	Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛
Preferred	131	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	83⅝
Reading	98⅛	Burlington & Quincy	152
Michigan Cent.	117⅛	Lake Shore	94⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104	Illinois Central	133⅞

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Batavia	February 2	Liverpool.
Columbia	February 4	Glasgow.
Tyrian	February 8	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8	Liverpool.
Europa	February 11	Glasgow.
Colorado	February 15	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 15	Liverpool.
Samaria	February 16	Liverpool.
Anglia	February 18	Glasgow.
Nevada	February 18	Liverpool.
Abyssinian	February 22	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	February 22	Liverpool.
Calabria	February 23	Liverpool.
Acadia	February 23	Glasgow.
Australia	Februrry 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Rice's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICE'S LANDING, February 1—River has risen 6½ feet, and is rising.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 1.—River rising; 12 feet water. Cloudy. Thermometer 28.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, February 1.—River rising; 18½ feet water. Cloudy. Thermometer 37.

Tidioute.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, February 1, 1871.

River thirty-four inches in the channel and rising slow. Weather cloudy and cool.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 1, 1871.

River thirty-one inches and rising slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 1, 1871.

River rising slowly with about four feet water. Ice went out from above last night.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Flenniken	Geneva.
Silver Lake No. 4	Todd	New Orleans.

Departed.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Kate Putman	Evans	St. Louis.

Monongahela thirteen feet and rising. Eighteen feet at Brownsville at 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated thirteen feet and rising. The weather was pleasant. Trade on the landing was brisk. A number of tows will get off to-day and others will follow.

This Day's Packets.

Geneva, U. S. mail packet, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Cincinnati, Juniata, 4 P. M.
Geneva, Belle, 8 A. M.

The Coal Trade.

The present rise in our rivers will enable the coal men to forward a few million of bushels to the lower market. There is a large number of coalboats on the way up, they will no doubt arrive in time to take advantage of the present water.

The following boats carry out 1,306,000 bushels. Among the shipments are 80,000 bushels for Frankfor, Ky, the first ever made:

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
FOR CINCINNATI.			
Leapard	—	10	110,000
FOR FRANKFORT, KY.			
Tiger	—	7	80,000
FOR LOUISVILLE.			
S. Clarke	—	15	170,000
Tom Rees, No. 2	5	4	160,000
Samson	7	9	186,000
Diamond	2	8	130,000
Lion	—	10	110,000
Lion, cokeboats	—	2	30,000
Sam Roberts	6	—	100,000
Coal City	10	9	230,000
Total	30	43	1,306,000

THE tow boat Rover and barges are announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE tow boat Collier and barges are loadidg for St. Louis.

THE packet Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, will have dispatch for Cincinnati and way points.

THE J. R. Gilmore arrived at Nashville last Saturday, with 100,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal.

THE sudden rise in the Youghiogheny swept away a number of empty boats and barges.

THE steamer Bellevernon, Captain Darragh, will be among the first boats to arrive.

THE boat stores in the vicinity of the landing had a busy time in providing provisions for the coal fleet.

THE steamer Silver Lake No. 4, Captain Todd, arrived from New Orleans after an absence of two years. She brought up a full cargo of sugar and molasses.

THE steamer Kate Putnam, Captain E. Evans, left for St. Louis with all the freight she wanted. Pilots, J. Henderson and N. Whittier.

THE rise in the river prevented the dredge-boat from going into active service. She will have to wait for lower water.

THE coalboatmen were busily engaged yesterday in getting things in order for another run. There is plenty of coal ready.

THE Johnson coal boats that broke away from the bridge were recovered near the city. They were found to be all right. Glad to hear it.

ARKANSAS and White rivers are both on a big swell. Steamers can ascend to the head of navigation on either without trouble.

THE punctual packet Belle, Captain A. Flenniken, takes her departure this day at 8 A. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE favorite steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will leave for Portsmouth and way points on Friday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE packet St. Charles, Captain Dravo, left Cincinnati on time. She will leave here on Saturday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

MANIFEST of Potomac, from New Orleans: Pittsburgh—25 hhds sugar, 1 half bbl coffee. Weeeling—15 hhds sugar. Steubenville—3 hhds sugar, 2 bbls sugar, 1 half bbl coffee.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The loss by the break-up at Pittsburgh on Saturday was $200,-000." Just cut that down to $25,000, and give us credit for the balance of $175,000. We will keep the latter in reserve for another time.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. These boats, all sidewheelers, built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE splended side wheel packet Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, takes her departure for Cincinnati and way points this day. The Juniata is an A No. 1 boat in every respect, and is very popular with passengers and shippers.

THERE is a great deal of cotton on the upper end of Trinity river to be shipped to Galveston. The Twelfth Era, Ida Rees, Mary Conley, Black Cloud and Nora are navigating that stream, which was in good boating order on the 24th.

EVANSVILLE, January 30.—The J. R. Gilmore, just arrived, reports the Silver Moon as having bursted a cylinder this morning, between Cave in the Rock and Ford's Ferry, and was laid up there repairing, so as to come up on one wheel. The Gilmore took the tow of the Fox from here.

THE ill-fated W. R. Arthur's cargo consisted in part of 1,400 hhds sugar and 600 bbls molasses. Ewing & Co., of Nashville, had $9,000 worth of groceries shipped on this boat; Morris & Stratton had 70 hhds sugar aboard, valued at $10,000; Orr Brothers had 60 bbls molasses. These firms are all insured in Nashville.

THE Memphis and New Orleans Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed their Representatives in Congress, urging them to aid in the success of that legislation which may compel the builders of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge to give it the same elevation with the suspension bridge erected between Cincinnati and Covington.

MORE COAL BOATS CARRIED OFF.—On Tuesday morning three barges, and one coal boat and two French creeks, all empty except one barge, which was about half loaded, belonging to Captain N. J. Bigley, broke loose from their moorings, near Penney's coal works on the Youghiogheny river, and floated over Dam No. 2. All of them were more or less damaged. They were all secured at different points in Pool No. 2.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* on the situation: The levee was rendered very sloppy and disagreeable yesterday, owing to the thaw, rendering it difficult to either receive or discharge cargoes in good order. The snow and ice slush is fast disappearing, however, and business will revive. Several steamers start South to-day, including the Spray for Nashville, Nightingale for Arkansas river, and Mollie Ebert and Allegheny Belle and barges for New Orlean.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

Haworth & D, 51 bags coffee, 15 bbls sugar, 1 box show cards. E & C Maginn, 39 boxes fruit, 3 bbls sugar. R E Sellers & Co, 4 boxes drugs. J Shoonmaker & Son, 40 bbls barytes. W W Wallace, 100 bbls blaster. Arbuckles & Co, 50 kegs soda. Fleming A & Co, 8 boxes hardware. W France, 15 bags coffee. E. Heazelton, 29 boxes soda, 5 boxes potash, 1 box cream tartar. H Lentz, 15 pkgs groceries. G W McClure, 5 cags coffee, 3 bbls prunes. McElroy D & Co, 2 boxes dry goods. J B Speathen & Co, 9 coils rope, 10 bale oakum. S P Shiver & Co, 50 bbls sugar. L J Blanchard, 36 boxes b powder. W Cooper & Co, 20 bbls sugar. J Dickey & Co, 12 bags s bags. H Dallmyer, 1 box leaf tobacco. Davis Chambers & Co, 103 pigs lead. S Ewart & Co, 20 bbls sugar. Hall & Speer, 1 box paint. C G Hussey & Co, 12 bags guano. T C Jenkins & Co, 2 half bbls m meat. T C Jenkins & Bro, 45 bags coffee. Johnson & Co, 4 boxes tobacco. Knox & Orr, 16 bbls sugar. G A Kelley, 1 bbl oil. Shamer Boles, 21 bbls sugar. W H Kilpatrick, 10 bxs tea. J Keeling & Co, 2 reels wire rope. Littell & M, 2 bbls brandy. J H Lippincott, 7 bbls sugar. McCandless, J & Co, 1 bx dry goods. Page, Z & D, 2 bxs w glass. J Porter, 2 bxs glass. J A Renshaw, 3 bbls mdse. C Reed, 7 cases and 1 bbl oysters. W J Steel & Bro, 6 cases and 5 bbls oysters. Reymer & Bro, 4 bxs fruit. J P Smith, 1 mdse. S A Stevenson, 50 sks alt. Schwartz & Co, 5 bbls c tartar. A C Whitehead, 2 bals coffee. Watt, L & Co, 1 keg s petre. J Heck, 7 bxs d cheese. W Dravo, 19 bxs c fruit, 2 bxs tea. McLelland & McL, 1 bx h ware. G Seidenstecker, 6 bx groceries. E T Dravo, 48 casks soda ash.

ALLEGHENY.

J Lantern, 2 bxs hnw. 1 hf bbl liquor. M Kiess, 1 bx b and s. Baldinger & R, 1 bbl varnish. S M'Intosh, 4 bxs shoes. C A Stemple, 2 bales wool socks. G Faas, 3 pkgs groceries. Wm Semple, 2 bxs d goods. F Birkert, 2 pkgs groceries. G Myers, 5 bxs d cheese. A Lutern, 15 bxs d cheese. J O Hanlin, 2 crates groceries. R & W Jenkinson, 8 bxs cigars. J F Nichols, 2 bbls blacking. M Fire & Bro, 1 bale d goods. McCracken, Van Ryn & McClelland, 1 bale dry goods. Hollenbeck & M, 1 bx shoes. Lapple & Weise, 2 rolls paper. Beggs & Lindsay, 152 slabs and blocks marble. J Kohnen, 50 hf chests tea. J Lockhart, 6 hf chests tea. W Kennedy, 1 bbl currants. Henning & Koben, 2 bbls molasses. G B Johnston, 1 bale d goods. Derrington & Bros, 3 bbls groceries. H L Rhors, 1 bx d goods. A Bender, 2 bbls oysters. W H Wakefield, 1 paper pkg. P Schlegel, 3 pkgs groceries. A Woehl, 5 pkgs groceries.

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

Dilworth, H & Co, 30 pkgs tea, 75 bbls sugar, 112 bags coffee. J R Reed & Co, 1 bx mdse. J Stevenson, Son & Co, 1 bx mdse. J S Dilworth & Co, 20 bxs pepper. Haworth & Duhurst, 128 bxs raisons. Arbuckles & Co, 50 bxs soap, 2 hhds sugar, 2 bbls do. J Kohen, 12 bbls syrup. Penna Salt Manufacturing Co, 19 drums c soda. W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 11 bbls syrup. S Ewart & Co, 34 bags coffee.

LOCAL.

Spencer & McKay, 3 empty half bbls, lot staves, 100 sks barley. Voight, Mahood & Co, 11 sks feathers, 4 sks dried cherries. John Dunlap, 1 bale mdse. Robert Gaunt, 4 bbls poultry. S Ewart, 1 box sundries. S S Morrow, 37 empty bxs. F Schild, 2 bags rags. J M Carson & Co, 1 empty half bbl. J Owens, 28 sks turnips. F S Seidle, 1 bbl whisky. H Cleps, 1 do. D Dachindler, 2 do. R Deitrich, 2 do. Geo Weis, 1 do. Powell & Schomaker, 10 bgs potatoes. James Connor, 1 keg pepper. L H Waton & Co, 2 kegs, 2 empty bbls. Pier, Dannals & Co, 3 empty kegs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 4 empty oil bbls.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

T C Jenkins & Bro, 500 bbls flour, 50 bxs soap, 30 do candles. Jones & Smith, 1 car oats. Shoenberger, B & Co, 3 cars limestone. Graff, B & Co, 1 car do. Margaret Herman, 1 lot h goods. L V Hall, 1 bx books. Fahnestock & B, 1 bx h ware. Henderson & Bro, 2 cars mdse. Joseph Woodwell, 5 paint m. McNish & B, 1 bx h ware. Wm Kelly, 6 pumps, 1 bx h ware. Phillips & Cluly, 3 pumps, 1 bdl levers. A M McGrew & Co, 1 bx h ware, 7 pumps. Lyon, Shub & Co, 9 pkgs boiler plate, 1 boiler. Henry Rea, Jr, 4 d hogs, 41 bus potatoes, 6 kegs butter. J Rhodes, lot emp bbls. Thomas Hare & Bro, 8 bdls spring seats, 2 set rails. W H Graff & Co, 2 bbls d apples, 2 pkgs and 3 tubs butter. Jno W Weller, 211 bags barley. Seghmyer & Vossamp, 200 bbls flour. Watt, Lang & Co, 44 hdds svgar, 49 bbls molasses. Haworth & D, 79 hhds sugar. Carter, McGrew & Co, 47 bbls molasses. Knox & Orr, 63 bbls molasses. H Hyman, 1 parlor stove. R E Sellers, 3 bx mdse. J Dunlap, 20 sks rags. Voigt, M & co, 8 bbls ap, 1 do eggs. John Leary, 28 cases liquor. Harris & Ewing, 2 cases mdse. M McWhinney, 3 bxs h ware. Jos Horne & Co, 1 bx goods. Reymer Bros, 1 case mdse. J Woodwell, 3 dxs h ware. M Hezog & Bro, 2 cases mdse. W S Jones, case mdse. M A Jones, 1 do do. Price & Sims, 8 bbls h ware. Thos Coffin, 1 car pot shells. Godfrey & Clarke, 16 bdls baper. Knox & Orr, 3 bxs coffee. S Riddle, 9 bbls apple. Reed & Johnston, lot empty bxs. Reymer Bros, do do. B L Fahnestock & Co, 37 sacks rags. Arbuckle & Co, lo empty bxs. D J Agnew, 3 bx handles. W Flaccus & Son, 1 sack cattle tails, 25 g hides. McCracken, G & Co, 12 bxs butter. W J Steele & Bro, 1 sck d peaches. Rinehart & S, 2 bbls onions. McHenry & H, 110 bbls flour. Joshua Rhodes, 9 cars barley. A B Young, 1 sk oats. J P Wright, 1 do do. Allegheny Cemetery, 2 casks, 2 pots. Cubbage & G, 3 bxs hatchets. B Worf & Co, 1 bx do. John J Pettitt & Co, fifty-six barrels apples. Weaver & Harper, 66 bbls apples. Arbuckles & Co, 1 box tea. F W Meak, 214 bags barley, 200 sacks do. Woodworth & D, 12 sacks clover seed. M B Cochran, 1 cutter, 1 box. I J Pettitt, 4 bbls eggs. W H Graff, 2 bbls eggs. F Hare & Bro, 12 bdls shafts. J M Hammitt, lot g hides. N G Hogg, lot h goods. M Rea & Bro, 3 bbls q ware, 2 bxs do. Coleman & Co, 40 iron axles. J D Layng, 8 d hogs, 4 d sheep, 5 crippled hogs. Haworth & D, 1 chest tea. John Boden, 1 chest tea, 1 table, 1 bbl sundries. Penna Salt Co, lot empty carboys. B Pflaum, 1 bbl grease, 11 h tails. Westerfield Bros, 1 box cigars. Mrs J P Kauffman, 24 lamp chimneys. Wm Miller & Co, 21 bbls apples. Spencer & McKay, lot empty bbls. Houch & J, 20 bbls apples. Paine & Abbott, lot empty bbls. G Crawford, 15 bdls baskets. Watt, Lang & Co, 36 bbls molasses. Knox & Orr, 2 bbls molasses, 20 bbls apples. Carter McGraw & Co, 3 bbls do.

ALLEGHENY.

Rogers & Burchfield, 2 cars blooms. Lewis, Bailey, D & Co, 7 cars ore, 4 cars metal, 1 car iron. Lewis, Oliver & P, 5 cars ore, 2 cars metal. L Waltars & Son, 1 car lumber. Brennard & Rees, 5 bbls onions. Jno Herbert, 2 bbls butter. A Glen, 1 bbl sugar. C Glenn, 1 cask wares. James McBriar, 1 car lumber. John Muntz, 1 car lumber. Reed & Bro, 1 car lumber. Voughley & Rapp, 70 M shingles. Dunham, Smith & Co, 1 car lumber. J K Shinn, 1 car lime. Jos Graff, 1 car g stones. Ralga & Robertson, 1 car stones. O M Harper, 2 cars cotton. Holmes Bros & Co, 2 cars cotton. Tate, Munden & F, 3 pumps. H P Schwartz, 5 bbls oil. W B Garrison, 29 bbls apples, 6 bbls sundries. J M Hunphile, 1 car staves. Lockhamp & Keefer, 54 gr hides. Superior Iron Co, 11 cars 1 stone. Hippley & Beckert, 100 bags oats, 50 bbls flour, and lot corn beans. Mercer & Robinson, 100 bbls flour. Geo Stewart, 100 bbls flour, 1 car corn. R Knox & Son, 200 bbls flour. Vougliy & Kopp, 100 bbls flour. P Patterson, lot of castings. J C Luppin, 1 bbl sundries. F Otto, 8 sks potatoes. T C Harbison, 10 bgs feed. Chas McKnight, 20 bbls flour. J O Hanlon, 5 sacks potatoes. W P Townsend, 8 casks rivets, 13 kegs do. J Kohen, 10 bgs potatoes. Stuckrath & Co, 2 bbls tallow. J Haney, 20 bbls apples. J C Hurtley, 3 bbls eggs. Spang, C & Co, 1 car metal, car fire clay. Clark, Wilson & Co, 1 car corn. Wm McKee & Co, 1 car wheat.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W W Regden, 16,000 feet lumber. Wilson, Glass & Co, 1 car scrap iron. Warren & Stone, 60 bdls scrap iron, 7 do. Dilworth, H & Co, 120 half bbls fish. D W Garrett, 20 do do. Wm Kissler, 10 bbls lager beer. Rinehart & S, 10 bbls oat meal. Kallenberg & Co, 2,000 broom handles. Dalzell & T, 10 bbls lard oil. Giff & Maul, 2 kegs lager beer. George Jackson, 2 boxes h goods. Hugh Knox, 100 bbls flour. William Harrison, 1 bbl butter, 1 keg do. O Barnett, 1 keg butter. W G Miller, 8 sacks barley. Austin & Co, 40 boxes cigars. H Woodsides, 3 bbls fire clay. Hugh Knox, 400 sacks flour. William Shean & Co, 50 barrels oil. Voigt & McGraw, 5 barrels oat meal, 5 kegs pearl barley. Tate, M & Tate, 36 chimney pots. Hoyt, Mahon & Co, 1 bbl eggs. G W Fife, 19 bbl apples. J Kahn, 1 bbl eggs. Jno Herbst, 1 bbl eggs. Dennis Tim, 5 bbls cider. Woodworth & D, 10 bbls apples. Vonfassan & S, 30 bbls apples, lot butter, eggs, etc. N H Howard, 10 bbls lard oil. Hadman & H, 2 cars pig iron. Buggeman & O'B, 1 bbl eggs. Voyt, Mahon & Co, 1 lot groceries. H Riddle, 2 tubs cheese. C Fisher, 2 tubs cheese. Head & M, lot eggs and butter, 1 bbl d apples, 21 bxs cigars. McIlane & A, 11 bbls beans, 21 sks barley. M Leibert, 3 bxs mdse. H Dolmeyer, 6 pkgs tobacco. Armstrong Bro's, 34 lbs rosin. Henry Rea, Jr, 5 bbls butter. R B Mone, 100 empty oil bbls. Arbuckles & Co, 15 bxs soap. J Lippincott, 2 bxs soap. Jno J Pettett, 2 bbls butter. B A Dougherty, 4 tcs bacon. Jas Conley, 4 doz brooms.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

P Duff & Son, 1 car grain and 3 kgs lard. Keil & Richards, 229 sks bran. A & D H Chambers, 1 car sand. Lorens & Wightman, 1 car sand. Kurt, Kim & Co, 1 car sand. Semelback & Hegle, Coleman Rahm & Co, 1 car metal. Lorens & Wightman, 1 car sand. Kurt, Kim & Co, 4 car sand. Walters, Slocum & Co, 1 car sand. Pier, Dannals & Co, 8 hf ale bbls. G W Martin, 4 oil bbls, 12 sks hams. C H Merkle, 202 bdls paper. Dillinger & Stevenson, 31 bbls whisky. G A Hoffitett, 31 rolls leather. Wm Flacus, 31 oil bbls, 1 sk tools. Carter & Bro, 1 bbl flour. D Chestnut, 3 rolls leather. Junker & Deitrick, 11 rolls leather. W F Armstrong, 68 bundles sheet iron. John Dunlap, 3 bdls sheet iron. L Peterson, 7 lds. John Gangwish, 7 beer bbls. Smith & Co, 2 hf ale kegs. G Curry, 209 sacks oats. W F Armstrong, 1 organ and 1 stool. C P Mankle & Son, 54 bbls p paper. Lang & McKillip, 8 sks oats.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J M Doak, 2 cars pit posts. H W C Tweedle, 20 bbls lub oil. A B Copeland, 21 pkgs groceries. B D Clarke & Co, 15 bbls ref oil. Welsh & Co, 50 bags rye. W B Morgan, 100 new oil bbls. W W Watson, lot potatoes, &c. Gragg, Son & Co, 1 box boots. W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 bbl butter. John Wilson, 1 do do. J R Foster, 1 box books. McCullough & S, 8 bdls rags. Lewis, O & P, 1 bdl iron rods. Park, Bro & Co, 6 pcs steel. Union Glass Co, 1 bbl glass. Godfrey & Clarke, lot junk, 9 sks rags. B S Fahnestock & Co, 2 bbls blue. White Lead Works, 1 do do. Phillips & Co, 1 do do. A Bradley, lot castings. F Rupert, 4 d hogs. Thomas Stacy, 2 do do. Wm Hoffman, 1 calf. Graham & S, 18 hides. M Herzog, 1 bx socks. Porterfield & Bros, 1 butt tobacco. Arbuckle & Co, 1 cad tobacco.

Per Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R.R.

Wm Hastings, 4 cars staves. Ralya & Robertson, 1 do do. Burke & Wood, 1 do do. Carter, McGrew & Co, 73 bbls molasses. Dilworth, H & Co, 32 do do. Holmes, Bell & Co, 48 bales cotton. O M Harper, 16 do do. Hippley & Rickart, 212 sks feed. Gilmore, S & Co, 1 car bulk barley, 84 sks barley. Marshall, K & Co, 25 sks wheat. Keel & Ritchart, 19 sks oats. Wm McKee & Co, 91 sks wheat. John Gangwish, 168 sks barley. Darlington & Co, 39 sks malt. F Beckart, 100 sks flour. Sam Hood, 53 sks barley. Kiel & Richart, 19 sks barley. Hitchcock, Mc & Co, 57 sks grain. Dilworth, Harper & Co, 24 bbls mol, 13 hhds sugar. Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron. Marshall, K & Co, 1 car bulk wheat. W B Hays & Son, 1 car bulk corn. Carter, McGrew & Co, 38 bbls molasses. T C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour. H Gerwig & Co, 12 bales hemp. Dalzell & Townsend, 56 kegs pig feet, 3 bbls sausage. Henry Rhea, Jr, 6 bdls wheels, 4 single do. A B Mills, 76 bbls bungs. Watt, Lang & Co, 50 bxs candles. George Metz, 4 bdls wheels. Bowman & Austin, 1 bbl alcohol. F Anderson, 10 barrels whisky. E Hyde & Son, 9 bales cotton. F Sellers & Co, 10 tcs hams, 100 tcs lard. Francehcim & Co, 212 sks barley.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—PER STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A S Carlisle, 3 rolls leather. W McKee & co, 93 sks wheat. McCracken, G & co, 388 sks wheat, 2 do bran, 1 bbl eggs, 57 sks oats. Kiel & Richart, 22 sks oats, 74 do wheat. A T Crosdale, 16 pkgs marketing. Wm Rankin, 3 jars lard, 1 bbl butter. Leonard, 20 bbls whisky. M R Wise, 8 bbls whisky, 16 do flour. G W Weaver, 17 head cattle. McHenry & Hud, 133 sks oats. John Flack, 600 bxs w glass. Marshall, K & co, 37 bags wheat. J Cochran & co, 1 box. R C Schmertz, 500 bxs w glass. W F Richardson, 200 ft flooring. W H Manther, 40 sks oats.

New Orleans.

PER STEAMER SILVER LAKE.—S P Shriver & Co, 20 bbls molasses, 24 hhds sugar. Shipton & Wallace, 102 hhds molasses. Watt, Lang & Co, 43 hhds molasses, 18 hhds sugar. Carter, McGrew & Co, 33 bbls molasses. Arbuckle & Co, 12 hhds sugar. S Ewart & Co, 20 hhds sugar, 126 bbls molasses. John Wilson & Son, 32 bbls molasses, 19 hhds sugar. A Kirkpatrick, 15 hhds sugar, 151 bbls molasses. P Duff & Son, 9 bbls molasses. John S Dilworth & Co, 357 bbls molasses, 50 half do, 25 hhds sugar. Dilworth, Harper & Co, 2 hhds sugar.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE

THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,

CHOICE VARIETIES.

TOBACCOS, SUGARS,

SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.

100 Barrels Choice N. O. Molasses,

FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.

(None other Genuine.)

LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.

Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

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FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

No. 97 and 99 Third Avenue,

HAVE THE BEST

Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented

CALL AND SEE THEM,

AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

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T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

REMOVAL.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead. Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH NICKEL PLATING WORKS.

NO. 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES. It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottleof the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS,

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers every where

TTfs

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

WE ARE RECEIVING THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF OUR

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

COMPRISING MANY

New and Elegant Patterns,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT

REDUCED PRICES

Henry M'Callum

(LATE McCALLUM BROS.)

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood Street.

CARPETS

REDUCED.

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

WOOLEN DRUGGETS.

We offer our Stock at the Lowest Prices reached since 1861.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

Lace and Nottingham Curtains,

Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

d* Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

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National Insurance Company.

Office in the Second National Bank Building,

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ROBT. REA,	JOS. McNAUGHTER.

TTbs

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor.

WM. BAGALEY.....President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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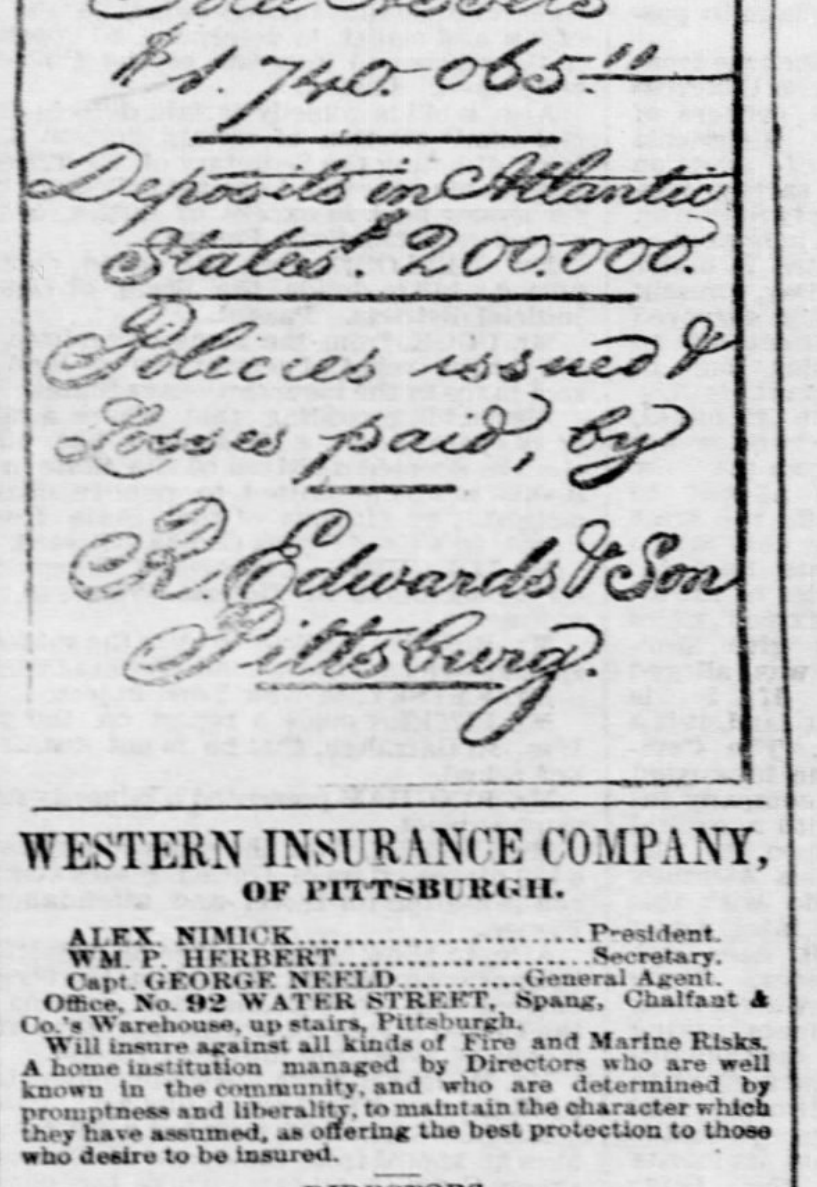

Pacific Insurance Comp'y
San Francisco.
Gold Assets
$1.740.065.00
Deposits in Atlantic States $200.000.
Policies issued & Losses paid, by
R. Edwards & Son
Pittsburg.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

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WM. P. HERBERT.....Secretary.
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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Ihmsen,
Wm. S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day associated with me in Partnership, HENRY BRUCK, under the name and style of CHARLES C. BAER & CO.

CHARLES C. BAER.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1871.

CHARLES C. BAER & Co.,

Cigar Manufacturers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHEWING AND SMOKING

TOBACCOS,

Snuff, Segars, Pipes, &c.,

108 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF NEEL & WAMPLER, of McKeesport, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Planing Mill business will be continued as usual at the old stand, in McKeesport, by JAMES NEEL, who alone is authorized to settle the business of Neel & Wampler, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to Neel & Wampler will please call and settle.

JAMES NEEL,
JOHN WAMPLER.

McKeesport, January 19, 1871.

TO ARRIVE—

5 cars prime Shelled Corn,
3 cars prime Ear Corn,

And for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

WHEAT AND RYE

WANTED BY

D. WALLACE,

No. 353 LIBERTY STREET.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER ELECTOR.....CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.....CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT.....CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

E. A. FLENNIKEN.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after TUESDAY, January 24, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 P. M. Returning, leave Geneva Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

Freight received daily at all hours on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS

H. DARLINGTON.....Commander.
GEO. L. REPPERT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh [illegible]

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO.....Commander.
W. S. DRAVO.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, 4TH INST.—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

Silver Lake No. 4.

—— TODD.....Captain.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, February 4—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

COLLIER AND BARGES.

JAMES SHEDDEN.....Commander.
CHARLES MATTHEWS.....Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight apply on Board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, February 8, 4 P M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

ROVER AND BARGES,

(OF GRAY'S IRON LINE,)

THOMAS GREENLEE.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight apply on Board or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

HATS CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

LADIES' FURS!

LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84

Wood Street.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

OFFERED TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

FURS.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:20 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Southern Ex	4:20 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	6:55 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	3:05 p m
Philadeа. Ex	5:20 p m	*Pacific Ex	10:40 p m
Fast Line	8:00 p m	*Way Passenger	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Accom. No. 1	10:20 a m	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:57 a m	Walls No. 2	9:00 a m
Walls No. 4	6:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:50 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Accommo. No. 3	3:05 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:15 p m
Walls No. 4	11:00 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Accommo. No. 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac	10:00 p m

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Bagge except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage excepting that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac	12:50 a m	Express	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:00 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For Further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 4th, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:58 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	3:23 p m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Express	3:33 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:58 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 a m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Monkays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7:20 a m	9:00 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:25 a m
Way Passenger	9:35 a m	
Mail Train		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodation	5:05 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:10 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	6:35 a m
2d Hulton	4:40 a m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:40 a m	2:50 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) leaves Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m., and leaves at 1:00 p. m. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	Southern Ex	3:58 a m
Dennison Ac	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	8:03 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	11:28 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:28 p m
Southern Ex	3:28 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:53 p m	Dennison Ac	6:43 p m
McDonald Ac	5:13 p m	Fast Line	7:38 p m
Sunday Ch train.	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch Train	9:58 a m

The 11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.
The 12:28 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Steubenville Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m., and McDonald Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time;

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n.	6:40 a m
Way Passenger	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passenger	3:50 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. WESTERN DIVISION WEST PENNA. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE No. 2, to take effect MONDAY, January 30, 1871.

WESTWARD. Leave.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.	EASTWARD. Leave.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Intersection	9:00	4:30	Butler	7:00	2:05
Buffalo	9:03	4:33	Brinker's	7:22	2:31
Sarver's	9:45	5:09	Herman	7:25	2:35
Saxon	10:02	5:24	Coyle's	7:33	2:45
Delano	10:08	5:29	Delano	7:45	3:02
Coyle's	10:25	5:42	Saxon	7:50	3:08
Herman	10:35	5:51	Sarver's	8:03	3:25
Brinker's	10:39	5:55	Buffalo	8:37	4:07
Arrive.			Arrive.		
Butler	11:05	6:15	Intersection	8:40	4:10

ANTES SNYDER,
Principal Assistant Engineer.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, Sr.,

No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE—

HULL AND CABIN.

The HULL, CABIN, HOG CHAINS and CAPSTAN of the Steamboat Victor No. 4. The Hull, Cabin, &c., will be suitable for a good Wharfboat, everything in good order. For further particulars inquire of Captain FRANK MARATTA or JAMES REES.

tf

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DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator.)

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Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

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J. S. Newmyer,

NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of

Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY.

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Appropriations for Public Buildings

New York and Boston the Only Cities Provided For—Mr. Drummond Confirmed Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1871.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The House Appropriation Committee had up to-day propositions relating to appropriations for public buildings in various parts of the country. A letter was read from Secretary Boutwell, advising appropriations for these objects to be limited to New York and Boston, and that $500,000 be allowed the former city, and $125,000 the latter. The Committee concurred in these recommendations, and will report favorably thereon. There is little probability that anything will be allowed for other localities, notwithstanding the recommendations made therefor by Supervisor Mullett in his late annual report.

Personal.

Ex-Secretary Cox arrived here to-day.

Mr. Drummond Confirmed as Commissioner of the Land Office.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the long pending nomination of Willis Drummond, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of John Wilson.

Mr. Chandler made a motion that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of the nomination of Mr. Kramer as Minister to Denmark, and that the nomination be confirmed. Mr. Sumner objected, which carried the case over to next session. Mr. Chandler inquired why the committee had not reported on the nomination, and received an answer from Mr. Sumner which startled the Senate and put an end to further remarks on that subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1871.

A RANK INJUSTICE.

General Logan's object in moving for a Conference Committee upon the Senate amendment to the bill abolishing the rank of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy is understood to be to endeavor to secure the adoption of an additional section reducing the number of Rear Admirals and Commodores to correspond with the reduction made in the corresponding grades of Major and Brigadier Generals in the army. There are now ten Rear Admirals and twenty-four Commodores on the active list of the navy, while the Major Generals in the army are to be reduced to three, and the Brigadier Generals to six. The army has thirty thousand men, and the navy but eight thousand. Army officers complain of the great injustice of reducing the high grades in their service, while the navy is not touched and retains the same amount of rank it had in the war.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has just taken up the Alabama question, for the first time this session, and after considerable discussion decided to wait for a reply from the State Department to the Committee's letter, asking for the draft of a bill based on the suggestion of the annual message for a Committee to audit and determine the claims. A member of the Committee says there were no grave differences upon the subject under discussion, and other members call the story that England has opened negotiations here on a new basis, purely sensational, so far as they know.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, will have the most formidable opposition of the officers of the present House for re-election by the next Congress. Representative W. B. Stokes, of Tennessee, has announced himself as a candidate to succeed Ordway, and the Southern Representatives say they will support him.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

Representative R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, intends to bring a libel suit for $15,000 damages against the Chicago *Republican* for an article it published December 20, 1870.

A FOREIGN CONCLUSION.

A private dispatch from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, announces that the British Columbia Legislature have accepted the proposals for a confederation with Canada.

A CABINET RUMOR.

It is stated here that the Indiana Legislature can not meet between March 6th, 1871, and the middle of January, 1873; and that the Governor has the power to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. It is considered certain that Senator Morton will resign early in March and assume the duties of Secretary of State, Mr. Fish retiring. In this event, it is believed that Governor Baker will appoint G. S. Orth as Senator.

QUICK WORK.

The West Point Investigation Committee arrived at the Academy at five o'clock on Friday, proceeded at once to take testimony, and concluded their work in time to take the train for New York at one o'clock the next day. The members are very reticent about the nature of their report, but it is known that they are convinced that the outrage committed by the first class of cadets was without excuse, and of so grave a character that, unless it is severely punished, the discipline of the Academy will be seriously impaired for the future.

A NEW ROAD TO THE NATIONAL MONEY BAGS.

Through a division of opinion in the Supreme Court, the decision of the Court of Claims in favor of Lt. Jos. W. Price, for transportation pay from the place of his discharge at his own request on Surgeon's certificate to the place of enlistment, is confirmed and remains the law on the subject. The drain on the Treasury in consequence will be immense, as the Attorney General conceded in the argument that it applies to private soldiers as well as officers of volunteers. Many millions will be required to meet the claims.

MINORITY REPORT IN FAVOR OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The minority of the House Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Representatives Loughridge and Butler, in their report presented to-day on the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull and others on the question of female suffrage, say this right is included in the privileges of citizens of the United States, which are guaranteed by Section 1, Article 14, amendment to the Constitution of the United States; that female citizens who are otherwise classified by the laws of the States where they reside are competent voters for representatives in Congress.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Willis Drummond, Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Mr. Wilson; Louis Weitzel, Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District of Ohio; John B. Monteith, Indian Agent, Nez Perces Agency, Idaho.

MRS. WOODHULL TO TAKE THE FLOOR.

A resolution will be introduced, on Monday, giving Victoria C. Woodhull the use of the Hall of Representatives for the delivery of an address in advocacy of woman suffrage.

THE CHENEY TRIAL.

Trial of Rev. Charles E. Cheney Resumed by the Ecclesiastical Court in Chicago—He Pleads Guilty to the Charges.

CHICAGO, February 1.—The Ecclesiastical Court for the trial of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church, met this morning, at the Bishop's Chapel. The assessors and presentors were all present except Rev. Dr. Pierce, who has been chosen Bishop of Arkansas since the last meeting of this Court in 1869. Melville W. Fuller, George W. Thompson and M. B. Kirk, as formerly, represented Mr. Cheney. It will be remembered that when the injunction restraining the Court from further proceeding against Mr. Cheney was served from the civil court, the respondent having declined to plead, the Secretary had, on motion of Judge Otis, just entered a plea of "not guilty." The presentors were upon the point of introducing their first witnesses. This was on the 22d of July, 1869. The proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court were, therefore, stayed until the decision of the Supreme Court should be had. This was made a few days since, and as is generally known, confirmed the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court. The intention of the presentors is to resume the proceedings at the point where they were interrupted.

Mr. Fuller desired to call the attention of the Court to two points. He would not say they were material, but he considered it his duty to make them: First, the entry of the plea of "not guilty" was not such a proceeding as is contemplated by the canons; second, the full Court, as originally constituted, was not present, Dr. Pierce being absent, and the Court had no legal existence.

Judge Otis responded that though the Court has been reduced in numbers, it was still a legal and proper court. He recited decisions in the case of courts-martial, in which, though officers had been removed therefrom by sickness and other causes, and it was held that the courts were properly entitled to proceed.

After further argument of the question whether they were competent to continue, the theme was submitted to the court, and they withdrew to determine as to jurisdiction. After a few minutes' absence the court returned, and through its presiding officer announced the following as its decision on the points presented: The objection as to the jurisdiction of the court because of the retirement of one of its members is overruled, for the reason that the court is still an integral one, so far as it does not fall below the minimum number provided by section 3, canon 20. The court adjourned till two o'clock.

At two o'clock the Court reassembled. Mr. Fuller said that on behalf of Mr. Cheney he desired to submit a paper. Mr. Cheney then read a paper, in which he unreservedly admits that he has made in the Baptismal service the omissions claimed, but justifies his action, saying that he believes that in making the omission he has taught the doctrine of the church. He denies the three charges against him, brought in the presentment, and claims that under his ordination vows and with the divine aid he has ever earnestly endeavored to perform his duty as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. To this church he has never been lacking in loyalty. He only awaited the proper opportunity to make the admission, and if the presentment is drawn charging the facts and nothing more, he will plead guilty, and the Court and Bishop will have nothing more to do than to pass sentence.

Judge Otis said that the paper read then was no recognition of the Court nor of the presenters, and as the charges were specifically denied, there was nothing for the Court to do but to proceed with the case, taking the paper in evidence for what it is worth.

Mr. Fuller stated that there was no intention to withhold any recognition of the assessors or presentors.

Mr. Judd thought they had no option but to proceed with the trial. The admission of the omissions charged was made more specific, so as to cover the charges in the representation. The prosecution then proceeded with the introduction of documentary evidence, consisting of the Constitution, canons, etc., of the church. The Court then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, February 1.—At Lincoln to-day, Mr. Brock refused to testify before the Senate investigating committee, and was placed under arrest. In the House the impeachment resolutions of Mr. Myers were lost by a vote of twenty-two to seventeen.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—In the Legislature the strong opposition to Speaker Carr resulted yesterday in his resignation, and the election of George W. Carter, of Cameron parish, as Speaker. This is regarded as a success to the conservative element. Immediately after seating Speaker Carter, the Democratic members whose seats had been contested, were confirmed in their places.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1871.

MR. TILTON'S "GOLDEN AGE."

Theodore Tilton announces his intention to publish shortly a weekly paper, to be called the *Golden Age*, and devoted to the discussion of questions of State and church.

THE MYSTERIOUS BOY ASSASSIN.

Who since last Christmas has stabbed so many girls in Williamsburg, made his appearance again upon the street this evening, and meeting a German girl named Schwartz, stabbed her twice in the face, inflicting two serious wounds, reaching entirely across her face. He was pursued by several citizens, but escaped.

The Wilmington *Commercial* thus advertises its Philadelphia exchanges: As an *Item* of news, and for the benefit of the *Inquirer*, we *Herald* the fact that a man was seen one *Day* this week with a *Bulletin* in his hand, and the *Telegraph* on a *Post* in his hat. Putting a *Bee* in his pocket he *Pressed* on, but saw *Stars* before he reached home. The man was a *North American*. We did not learn his *Age*, but the *Ledger* will doubtless *Record* it when he dies.

McGarrahan.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The History of the Great Fraud from Its Inception to the Present Time—An Unclean Record.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1871.

The House Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of McGarrahan, asking that a bill be passed providing that on the payment of $1 25 per acre, the title of a tract of land known as the Panoche Grand Rancho, California, be fully confirmed to him, reported to-day through Mr. Peters, of Maine. The foundation for the claim is an alleged Mexican record, dated March 13, 1844, of a petition by Gomez of three square leagues of land. In March, 1851, Congress passed an act appointing three Land Commissioners to settle private land claims in the State of California. In February, 1852, Gomez presented to this Commission a petition for the confirmation of a claim for four square leagues, stating that the grant had been made by the Mexican Government. He filed no documents in evidence of title, saying that the papers had been destroyed during the occupation of Monterey by the United States forces. This Commission rejected the claim. Gomez then appealed to the United States District Court. While the appeal was pending, Ord, attorney for Gomez, was appointed United States Attorney in the district where the case was to be tried, but notwithstanding continued to act as counsel for Gomez, and in payment received a third of half the land in question. In June, 1857, Ord procured a reversal of the decision of the Land Commissioners without trial or examination. The decree, however, was not filed till the 8th of February. McGarrahan purchased the interests of Gomez December 23d, 1857, but by law of Congress no patent for a Mexican land grant could issue until final confirmation, and this could be obtained either by decision of the United States Supreme Court, or by a nomination of the Attorney General. In 1858, Hon. E. M. Stanton filed a motion to set aside the decree in the Gomez case, on the ground of fraud. This motion was never disposed of.

The report then exposes a conspiracy by which Ord and others fraudulently and surreptitiously procured to be entered on the files of the United States Supreme Court a record of an appeal never made by the Court, by virtue of which he could obtain a patent. McGarrahan then applied to the Clerk of the Court for a transcript of the record. This he received, but it contained no record of the appeal. It did, however, contain a record of the motion made by Mr. Stanton. This transcript McGarrahan returned, with the request to send him another, showing that an appeal had been allowed, and also to omit Stanton's motion, and to make it regardless of expense. This the deputy clerk did without the knowledge of the court. McGarrahan's friends took the latest transcript to Attorney General Black, and asked him to allow the decree of the United States District Court to be confirmed; but suspecting fraud, he refused to do it. Thereupon McGarrahan went into the Supreme Court, which, in accordance with one of its rules dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decree of the court below. Judge Ogier, of the California District Court, discovered the imposition, and the Attorney General moved the Supreme Court to rescind its former action. The Supreme Court, on information of the facts, set aside its order of confirmation. This left the claim as it came from the Commissioners, decided in favor of the United States. Judge Ogier [illegible] was succeeded by Judge Haight. McGarrahan then procured the setting aside of Judge Ogier's vacating order, and granted an appeal from his decision to the Supreme Court. On September 22, 1862, Attorney General Bates directed an appeal to be taken to Supreme Court and called for the record, and the Clerk of the Court refused to make a transcript of the case, or permit one to be made. After more than a year of unsuccessful endeavor, the Attorney General finally obtained a transcript through the agency of the District Attorney. Then McGarrahan moved to dismiss the appeal, on the ground that more than five years had elapsed since the decree was pronounced. This motion was overruled, and the Supreme Court then rejected the claim.

The committee express the opinion that this decision is consistent with all others on Mexican land grants, and that if it had never been made, their own decision on the merits of the case must have been adverse to the claimant. During all the time claimant was keeping the transcript from the Attorney General, he was making extraordinary exertions to get a patent from the Interior Department, hoping to get it before the case was again got on the docket of the court. This attempt nearly succeeded, the Secretary of the Interior not knowing what was going on in the courts. A new Secretary of the Interior, Usher, allowed a patent to be issued with the provision that it should be only *prima facie* evidence of the location of the land granted, but not conclusive evidence of title. Nine days after this ruling, Attorney General Bates notified the Secretary that the case would be reviewed in the Supreme Court. Thereupon the Secretary ordered the Commissioner of the General Land Office to suspend the execution of the patent.

The next point is the claim of the petitioner that the President, Lincoln, recognized his alleged rights, quotation is made from a letter of Daniel E. Sickles, dated January 22, 1867, as one of the parties interested in the grant, to the effect that in the spring of 1864 the President ordered a patent to be issued, and that it was engrossed and signed, but was not delivered, although promised, and a day named. The Committee thinks the time referred to must be in the spring of 1863, and add that it is evident that the executive department, in all its branches, was constantly beset and importuned in behalf of the owners of the claim. The committee also say there is no evidence of knowledge in the executive department of any pending proceedings in the court. All Attorney Generals having anything to do with this claim earnestly denounced it as fraudulent, and as soon as the heads of the Executive departments learned of the proceedings, they ceased action with respect to it.

On the question whether a patent was ever executed, the committee report that there is an unexecuted patent in the Land Office never signed by anybody, and it is intimated that this has been tampered with by the removal of its last page, and substituting of a new one. After a review of the testimony, the Committee conclude that there can be no claim, that this or any patent to this party was ever delivered. From this it follows that if there had been a delivery, the matter would not be a subject for Congressional legislation, but for decision by the courts. If it was not delivered, the land belongs to the United States, and in either case the claim is tainted with fraud, and should therefore be denied. The famous red ink indorsement made by order of Secretary Cox is approved by the Commission as a proper precautionary measure. The petitioner claims that he has shown steps were taken by Gomez in 1844 to obtain a patent, and that these steps would constitute a property within the language of the treaty with Mexico. The Committee conclude that the position taken is unwarrantable, supporting their conclusion by the language of the treaty, laws of Congress and ample legal precedents. The committee also doubt if Gomez ever obtained any grant from the Mexican Government, being unable to find any record of it. The books and records alleged to have been destroyed during the occupation of Monterey have been found, but no copy of the alleged Gomez grant or any reference to it is recorded therein.

The Committee further say that there has been no possession of the land of a character to give any ground of claim to it, in the widest latitude of interpretation of law, and discuss the general question of acquirement of claim by possession at considerable length.

Another point considered relates to the true location of the alleged grant to Gomez. In 1862 Congress passed a law providing that private surveys of land under alleged grants in California should be taken as evidence of location of the grants. Under this law a survey was made by E. H. Dyer, United States Deputy Surveyor, who testifies that he did not use his own judgment as to the location of the grant, but located it under directions of McGarrahan. Sherman Day, present Surveyor General of California, says that he surveyed the New Idria mine and the country thereabout in 1866, and the Rancho de Los Aguilas, one of the boundaries of the alleged Gomez grant, is distant twenty-four miles in an air-line from the mines, and that a true survey of the Gomez claim would place it not less than fourteen miles from the New Idria mines; that Dyer's survey is alleged to have been made in four days, while the least time in which the work could possibly be done is two or three weeks. Lawrence Upson, late Surveyor General of California, says the boundaries of the alleged Gomez claim are at least sixteen miles from the mines. Other surveyors give similar testimony. The Gomez grant was alleged to be an agricultural district. If it is identical with the new Idria Company's land, it is a mountainous tract, fit only for mining. The Committee say that McGarrahan is not alone interested in the claim, but a quicksilver mining company incorporated in the State of New York, with a capital stock of ten million dollars is located upon it. The Committee believe that all United States Attorney Generals who have had anything to do with this claim have acted with fidelity and strict integrity.

The New Idria Company claim it does not belong to the Committee to consider. It is for a comparatively small area, and they are willing to take the chances before the Departments, asking no favors of Congress. In conclusion, the Committee find that there never was completed a grant to Gomez; that his witnesses are not trustworthy; that he was himself guilty of fraud and forgery; that the controversy has been fairly decided on its merits before the highest tribunal in the land; that it would be unwise in every respect to reopen the litigation; that its effects would be to awaken and encourage numerous other defeated claimants of grants; that it would weaken the public faith in titles obtained under our treaty stipulations, and that the land now claimed under the Gomez title was not covered by the alleged original grant. The committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Wm. McGarrahan is not entitled to the relief prayed for in his petition, and that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the same.

A minority report is expected, but has not yet appeared.

FIRES.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 1.—A fire broke out this evening in F. A. Boyd's wholesale oil store, on Meridian street, destroying the building and greater portion of the goods. The Pacific and Atlantic telegraph office, in the same building, was entirely destroyed. The fire spread rapidly to an adjoining building occupied by Ramsdell & Grubbs, wholesale tinners, the stock of which was also destroyed. A portion of the goods in the latter was saved. Insurance on oil stock, $6,000 in the Franklin, Pa.; Phoenix, Hartford; Pacific, San Francisco, and North American, Hartford. On tinner's stock, $8,000 in the Security, New York; on the building, $2,500.

Beloit, Wisconsin.

BELOIT, WIS., February 1.—Union Block, at Beloit, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building, $5,000; on Lawrence & Co., wholesale paper company, $18,000; *Free Press*, $3,500, partially covered by insurance.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 30.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Arrivals—Strader, St. Louis; Alice, Cairo; Alice Dean, Cincinnati. Departed—Jas. Howard, Belle Lee, Continental, Wood, and barges, New Orleans; Stockdale, Oceanus, Red River; Allen, Arkansas; Sam Hale, with 1,700 bales cotton, Cincinnati; Mollie Moore, Wicks, New Orleans; Shreve, the Virginia, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 1.—Down—Peytona, Pargoud, Alps, Glasgow, Fannah. River rising. Clear and pleasant.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Arrived—Tiberty and Shannon, Cincinnati; Armadillo, Louisville. Departed—Mollie Able, St. Louis; Mary Houston, Louisville.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 27.—River rising, with twelve feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cool and fair. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 1.—Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans, 17; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 3; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4; Submarine No. 14, St. Louis to Island, 4; Pauline Carroll, Cairo to New Orleans, 1; City of Alton, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 5; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 7. The river has risen five inches; clear; mercury 44 degrees.

FRANCE.

Gambetta's Last Proclamation.

FRANCE MUST UPSET PRUSSIAN CALCULATIONS.

In Time of Armistice Prepare for War.

Bismarck and Favre Agree Upon a Basis of Negotiations for Peace.

FRANCE.

Proclamation from Gambetta—France Called upon to Upset Prussia's Calculations.

BORDEAUX, February 1.—Gambetta has issued a proclamation saying:

"Frenchmen: Prussia believes the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to concede a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. It is necessary to make the armistice a period for the instruction of our young troops. Continue with unrelaxed vigor the organization for defense and for war necessary, while you install a National Republican Assembly, willing to make such peace only as compatible with the honor, rank and integrity of France."

ENGLAND.

Germany's Terms of Peace.

LONDON, February 1.—A special telegram to the London *Times*, from Berlin, says the conditions of peace prescribed by Bismarck to Favre embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Belfort and Metz; the payment of ten milliards of francs indemnity for the expenses of the war; the cession of the colony of Pondicherry, and the transfer to the German navy of twenty first-rate frigates. Favre refers these terms to the National Assembly, to meet at Bordeaux.

PRUSSIA.

A Basis of Negotiations for Peace Agreed Upon.

BERLIN, February 1.—A semi-official journal, *Spener's Zeitung*, declares the belief that an understanding has been established between Bismarck and Favre as the basis on which the negotiations for peace shall proceed.

AUSTRIA.

Relations of Austria and Prussia.

PESTH, February 1.—Baron von Beust, in the course of a speech before the delegations yesterday, declared that while the relations of the Empire with Germany were most friendly, no effort would be spared to prevent fear and suspicion, and secure mutual respect.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM presented a remonstrance from the women of New England against female suffrage, protesting against the imposition on them of burdens belonging to the sterner sex.

Mr. POMEROY offered the following substitute for his resolution of yesterday: That, in obedience to that Christian charity which seeketh the good of all nations and ministers to all distresses, we commend the suffering of the belligerent nations in Europe to the American people, and recommend that the German system of organized charity, seeking out and providing first for the most pressing necessities, be speedily inaugurated for their relief.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment an additional resolution requesting the President to communicate to the French Government the profound sympathy of the American people for the people of France, who were now suffering under unexampled misfortune, and to extend to them every encouragement and support consistent with the laws of the United States and our treaties with other powers, in establishing upon a firm basis a republican government.

Mr. COLE opposed the amendment. He said his own sympathies were no greater for the French than for the Germans. He disliked to see anything that looked like discrimination in favor of one as against the other. Our only assurance of peace was a mere rumor, and yet we were asked to pronounce in favor of the French.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that his amendment expressed a preference, and argued that unprecedented misfortune had overwhelmed the French people.

Mr. HOWE desired to know in what manner the encouragement and support of the Government was to be made available in helping to establish a republican government in France.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the simple expression of kindly feeling on our part to a sympathetic people like the French would have the effect of cheering them up.

Mr. WILLIAMS favored the original resolution on charitable grounds, while objecting to Mr. Sherman's proposition as having a political complexion.

Mr. POMEROY urged the propriety of separate action on the subject of Mr. Sherman's amendment, and its consequent withdrawal for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew and introduced his amendment as a separate resolution, when it was referred.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, the preamble was stricken out, the resolution amended to make it a concurrent resolution, so as to require the action of the House, and then agreed to.

Mr. THAYER introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad to issue bonds to complete the bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha. The resolution authorizes the company to issue such bonds and secure the same by mortgage as they deem needful to construct and maintain said bridge, and track, and depot, required to perfect the same. Ordered to be tabled and printed.

The resolution for the admission of Joshua Hill as Senator from Georgia was taken up, discussed, and finally adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to proceed with the steamship subsidy bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said, notwithstanding only four weeks of the session remained, but one appropriation bill had passed the Senate. He warned the Senate against wasting time upon subsidies in such a condition of things.

Mr. KELLOGG supported Mr. Williams's motion, and urged the importance of the bill in aid of a line on the Gulf of Mexico, from New Orleans to Mexican ports, which was the first steamship bill in order.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating about $1,000,000, was taken up, and after slight amendment, passed.

The West Point appropriation bill was amended and passed.

After further efforts to get up the steamship subsidy bills, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate bill prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment, was debated at length. Mr. LONG, colored member from Georgia, made his maiden speech in the House in opposition to the bill. During the debate several personal tilts were indulged in, and the Speaker was compelled to call members to order. A vote was finally taken, and the bill was passed. The following is its text:

Be it enacted, &c., That when any person who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able on account of his participation in the rebellion to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved the 2d of July, 1862, said person shall in lieu of said oath, before entering on the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the act of Congress, entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved 11th of July, 1868.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported a bill relating to the jurisdiction of courts in certain causes, authorizing the Attorney General to institute proceedings, in the usual form of law and equity, to determine all questions wherein the rights and interests of the United States are concerned. Passed.

Also, a bill to remedy certain defects in the judicial administration of certain custom and revenue laws, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments recovered against collectors of customs for money paid in excess of duties, or fees on imported merchandise. Passed.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the same committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts. Passed.

Mr. COOK, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that where a railroad company operating in a State, and has officers there, shall be deemed a citizen of the State in so far that it shall not be permitted to remove causes brought against it by citizens of that State from the State Courts to United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE presented the minority report on the memorial of Victoria Woodhull, for woman suffrage.

Mr. BINGHAM asked to have the subject made the special order for the second Wednesday in February.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, objected.

Mr. PETERS made a report on the memorial of Wm. McGarrahan, that he is not entitled to the relief asked.

Mr. BINGHAM presented a minority report on the same subject.

Mr. PETERS, from the same committee, reported a bill giving criers of United States courts the same compensation for travel and attendance as jurors. Passed.

Also, to allow the discharge of convicts sentenced to imprisonment and fine when the term of imprisonment has expired, on their making oath before the United States Commissioner that they have no means of satisfying the fine. Passed.

Mr. MERCER, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the bankruptcy act. Passed.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE reported a bill to allow claimants an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court in all cases where the consent of the Court of Claims is given for such appeal. Passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE reported back the Senate bill relating to the records of United States Courts. Passed with amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported a bill allowing parties to certain cases to testify, making the laws of each State govern as to the competency of witnesses in all criminal trials in United States Courts in each State. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 31st May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. The bill went over until to-morrow.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Logan, Scofield and Butler, of Massachusetts, the conference on the bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral. The House at 4:30 adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Grand Review of Troops at Madrid—Important Discovery in Connection with the Assassination of Prim.

Special to the Herald.]

MADRID, January 31.—At a grand military parade to-day the King was accompanied by General Sickles, United States Minister, and a brilliant staff of marshals and Generals, all in grand gala dress. The troops were on ground seven hours, in a blinding snow storm. Forty thousand men took the oath of fidelity to the King. There was no disturbance.

The Government has an important revelation concerning the assassination of Prim. The principal agent was the old detective, Gonzales Bravo, who distributed money to the conspirators. Prominent persons identified with another dynasty are also implicated.

The Queen is ill and her arrival postponed.

Prussia Declines the Aid of the Neutral Powers.

FLORENCE, February 1.—Prussia declines the suggestions of the neutral powers in regard to pacification, and prefers to prescribe herself the conditions of peace.

Royal Commissioner of Rome.

FLORENCE, February 1.—Signor Gadda, Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Royal Commissioner of Rome. The Lieutenancy of Rome is abolished.

REV. S. M. J. EATON, of Franklin, started on Monday last for New York, to join a party of tourists. They propose to visit the Holy Land before returning. Dr. Eaton's congregation not only gives him leave of absence, and continues his salary, but gave him before he started, $770 in cash.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN is one of the most interesting characters of English history, and as brilliant orator, sparkling wit, successful dramatist and wise statesman, appears to us as one of the giants of a great age. That he will be the subject of the Hon. Wm. Parsons's lecture at Library Hall to-morrow evening should be attraction sufficient to crowd the house, especially as Mr. Parsons—an eloquent Irishman—knows all about his subject—a most eloquent Irishman.

HARRISBURG.

The Allegheny County Fee Bill.

A Protest Against the Measure from the Bar—The "Record" a Source of Trouble—Vacation of Ninth Street, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1871.

In the Senate to-day there was nothing of importance transpired except the passage, by a vote of 19 to 9, over the Governor's veto, of the act creating a new Judicial District in Schuylkill county. What the fate of the bill will be in the House is uncertain, but strenuous efforts are being made to pass it through by the two-thirds vote, thus making it a law.

THE RECORD IN THE HOUSE.

This fruitful source of trouble caused again to-day several interesting discussions in the House of Representatives. The first was on a motion to allow extra postage to the members, equal to the amount required for mailing the *Record*, which passed by a very close vote. The amount of postage required for the *Record* will be about $5,000. This was hardly ended when Mr. Johnston, of Philadelphia, moved that a committee be appointed to contract with some party to print the names on the wrappers of the *Record*. He stated that the cost of printing, as charged by the State printer, in 1869 and 1871 was over $25,000. The resolution passed upon his statement, the members thinking that it was correct. This action brought the State Printer upon the floor, with certificates from the Auditor General that the whole cost of the printing for two years was less than $1,000. The fact of it was, Mr. Johnston was mistaken. Members should be careful how they make statements when they are ignorant of facts.

VACATION OF NINTH STREET.

Mr. Taylor has introduced a bill to vacate a portion of Ninth street, in Pittsburgh. The portion sought to be vacated is a strip of ten feet in width, where the street is that much wider than the balance of the street, but it provides that it shall not be vacated without the consent of the City Councils.

ALLEGHENY WHARF EXTENSION.

Mr. Warner has introduced a bill to extend the wharf system of Allegheny city.

PITTSBURGH ALLEGHENY AND DUQUESNE RAILWAY.

The same gentleman has introduced a bill to charter a company to build a passenger railway from Pittsburgh to Duquesne borough, Eighth ward, Allegheny.

TEMPERANCEVILLE AND WEST PITTSBURGH BANK.

Mr. Humphreys has introduced a bill to incorporate a savings bank for these thriving boroughs, with a capital of $100,000.

MT. WASHINGTON SCHOOL BOARD.

Mr. Kerr has introduced a bill enabling the School Board of this borough to borrow $25,000 for building purposes.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FEE BILL.

Mr. White is remodeling his fee bill, so as to remove all objections. He now makes the proposition to extend the time for the bill to take effect till January 1, 1872, as a basis of compromise. In the meantime influential parties are working hard to defeat the whole measure. I believe our delegation in the House are favorable to the bill. The following remonstrance from the members of the Bar shows how hard some are working to defeat the measure:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

We earnestly protest against the passage of the bill relative to the salaries of Allegheny county officers. The bill is entirely impracticable, and in many cases will amount to a denial of justice, and certainly should not apply to the present incumbents.

Thos. M. Marshal,
S. H. Geyer,
Alfred Kern,
A. Hilands,
W. S. Purviance,
L. F. Johns,
David H. Veech,
W. G. Hawkins,
H. B. Herron,
Geo. R. Cochran,
Stephen Woods, Jr.,
C. Hasbrouck,
Jas. A. Lowrie,
Robert Arthurs,
H. B. Wilkins,
Wm. L. Chalfant,
John Barton,
F. M. Magee,
W. W. Thompson,
A. M. Stotler,
C. B. M. Smith,
A. M. Brown,
C. C. Montooth,
C. C. Taylor,
George Shiras,
D. W. & A. S. Bell,
Wm. Owens, Jr.,
John R. Large,
A. M. Watson,
R. B. Parkinson,
H. H. McCormick,
A. G. Lucas,
Thomas S. Bigelow,
Robt. Woods,
E. P. Jones,
James Veech,
Thomas J. Jack,
John G. Bryant,
Jno. M. Kennedy,
N. P. Fetterman,
S. Schoyer, Jr.,
A. McBride,
James Evans,
Joseph M. McQuade,
B. F. Kennedy,
John S. Lambie,
Joseph W. Over,
R. B. Petty,
W. B. Carr,
Robert Stewart,
John F. Edmundson,
John G. McConnell,
W. D. Moore.

With such influence opposing and a strong lobby here working to defeat the bill it is little wonder that the members are restless. Mr. White certainly deserves the thanks of our community for his persistent determination to have the bill enacted into a law.

JUDGE OF SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Hon. William M. Hall was this day appointed Judge of this district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge King.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The very strong ground taken in the minority report in the above case, has called out from Mr. Buckalew a supplementary report. This is an unusual occurrence, and is very creditable to the Senators in the minority. PITT.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Senate Committee on Constitutional Reform will be ready to report a bill this week, which should receive the combined support of Senators and Representatives of both political parties. The whole number of delegates to the Convention will be about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty, about thirty or forty to be elected at large, nineteen from Philadelphia and eighty outside, and it will be so little political that the Republicans will not have more than one or two of a majority. Philadelphia will be divided into four districts.

THE PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP BILL.

The House Corporation Committee has agreed to report the American Steamship Company bill with the amendments that the tax exemption clause should be limited to ten years; that all the vessels should be built on the Delaware; and that all the material used in their construction should be purchased in Pennsylvania.

TO-NIGHT.

The Delinquent Tax Collector bill of last session has been made the special order for Thursday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Centralia, Ill., *Sentinel* says that a report previously made that all the peach buds had been killed in that vicinity was unfounded. There was an abundance of buds undamaged.

A Titusville, Pa., telegram of yesterday says: There was quite an excitement created to-day throughout the whole oil trade by the rumor that a prominent oil man here had failed. This rumor was started through the malice of some person, and is without any foundation whatever.

The bonded debt of Cincinnati is $4,887,000, the floating debt, $512,000.

Dispatches from Fort Wayne that the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad has been sold are believed premature in Cincinnati.

A convention of delegates from the cities and towns of the State was held yesterday in Indianapolis at the Board of Trade rooms, to consider the commercial interests of the State, and particularly those in relation to the collection laws, warehouse and grain laws, and to memorialize the Legislature now in session on the subject, involving the reform of those laws. Resolutions were passed on the following subjects: Defining legal holidays; time on bills of exchange; recommending the use of trust deeds; the repeal of the present appraisement laws; requiring the return of execution in ninety days, and the record of deeds and mortgages in thirty days, and inviting emigration. A committee was appointed to present these matters to the Legislature. A committee was also appointed to report a plan for a permanent organization of the Boards of Trade and business men of the State.

A Republican meeting is called for to-night, at Louisville, Ky., to indorse Colonel Buckley as pension agent there. There is considerable feeling between the friends of Buckley and McKee.

The trestle work on the west end of the new Union Pacific bridge fell yesterday, injuring four men.

Alonzo Hill, D. D., for about forty years Unitarian clergyman in Worcester, Mass., died yesterday, aged seventy.

Rev. Dr. E. T. Fitch, Professor of Divinity in Yale College, died Tuesday night.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* Lexington special says the body of a negro named Robert Mosely was found on the turnpike near Lexington, shot through the head and breast. He is supposed to have been out stealing hogs, as the footsteps of two were traced through an adjoining field.

The child of Enger, at Carthage, Ohio, who died from poison, it appears, was taken by mistake, the parents having carelessly left it where it might be procured.

The Turfmen's National Congress convened in Buffalo last night. Fifty-two delegates answered to their names. A letter was read from the President, Amasa Sprague, of Providence, R. I., regretting his inability to be present. R. C. Barker, of Cincinnati, was elected permanent President of the Congress. Committees were appointed to revise the rules and nominate officers for the ensuing year, and the convention adjourned till to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE second number of the *Student's Monthly*, published by five students at our High School, is just out. It presents a very creditable appearance, and contains matter of much interest. There is on the first page of the present number a fine picture of the new High School building. The enterprising young publishers deserve to succeed.

THE account of the Allegheny National Bank, as a depository of the funds of the city closes on Tuesday night, the Merchants and Manufacturers National having been chosen in its stead, at the last election. The amount remaining on deposit in the first named bank is $128,000, which according to the provisions of a supplemental ordinance passed December 28th, 1870, can be drawn out as follows: one-third on February first, one-third on March first, and the remainder on April first, provided said depository shall agree to pay interest on the amount remaining, at the same rate, it had agreed to pay as such depository. One-third of the $128,000 was accordingly checked out yesterday.

ON Tuesday night a very singular robbery was perpetrated at the Messrs. McTighe's dwelling on Grant street. It seems that during the evening a thief entered, walked up to one of the rooms on the third floor, selected a couple of pairs of pantaloons, placed them in a valise and departed, as the reader will likely infer. But he didn't do anything of the kind. The gas was burning in the bed room, and turning it down low, he ensconced himself for the night in one of the beds. Yesterday morning he arose and departed with the articles mentioned. The robbery was discovered soon after. The housekeeper states she heard the thief enter and go up stairs, but did not know but that it was one of the Mr. McTighe's, and she was ignorant of anything else until yesterday morning. This is really a funny case.

A MOVEMENT is being made by a salt manufacturing firm, whose salt works are located on Chartiers street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, to have Evans alley, running from Page street to Western avenue, and Hopkins alley, extending from Beaver avenue to Chartiers street, vacated, and an ordinance authorizing the same will probably be presented to Councils at their next meeting. The firm intend to enlarge the capacity of their works, and to accomplish this they desire the vacation of the alleys named. A remonstrance is also being circulated, and is receiving many signers from the property holders of that section of the ward. They allege that the salt works is now a nuisance to those residing near it, and will ask Councils to defeat any measure which may be introduced favoring its extension. The action of Councils is anxiously waited for by the residents of the ward.

MRS. J. C. KOBER, daughter of officer A. J. Moon, met with a serious and painful accident yesterday, on Liberty, at the mouth of Grant street. She was on her way to spend the day with her mother-in-law, and was accompanied by her nurse, who carried the baby, Mrs. Moore having charge of her eldest child, a little girl. As she was crossing a man came up Liberty street driving a cow and calf. The cow suddenly charged upon Mrs. Kober, gored her severely, knocked her down and trampled upon her. She clung to her little girl, however, and saved her entirely from injury. The nurse was also thrown down by the maddened brute, and the little baby, although it fell from her arms, fortunately escaped injury. A train of cars was passing at the time and the reader can imagine what additional danger the party encountered when it is stated that so close were they to the cars when gored and knocked down that the baby's hat fell on the track. The clothes of the children and Mrs. Kober and nurse were covered with mud and completely spoiled. Dr. Snively attended Mrs. Kober, who was afterwards attended by the family physician, Dr. Rex. She was unable to move yesterday afternoon, having been pretty badly injured. Her injuries, are not necessarily fatal however. Officer Gumbert has the name of the owner of the cow.

THE PILGRIM is drawing more largely than ever, and the Academy of Music is filled with the best of our people, who like the Pilgrim immensely.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Our New York Fashion Letter.

WHERE ARE FASHIONS TO COME FROM?

New York as a Fashion Center.

Old Party Clothes—New Reception Dresses—Costumes for Fancy Balls—Things that Everybody Wants to Know.

Some one has suggested that since the Empress Eugenie suited American women so well in the matter of dress, they should offer her a good salary to come and lead fashion for them in this country, and thus achieve the pre-eminence they desire, and which, just now, it is a problem who or what will obtain. Unfortunately or fortunately, as the case may be, the scheme is impracticable and we are at a loss to decide where those changes fluctuations and inspirations are to come from, which we have been accustomed to look for every season, and which seem to have become a necessity to the existence of American women. We really need a leader, but whether it shall be an imperial butterfly or a female messiah with a new dispensation, subordinating dress to life and its duties, does not as yet exactly appear.

There are, we understand, women in high circles who are perfectly prepared to act independently in the matter of dress, and there are first-class houses ready and willing to carry out any suggestions that may be made to them that are practicable and sensible. Such houses only require to co-operate with American manufacturers, to give us American fashions that would be accepted everywhere.

There is such a great work for women to do, that we wish they would set aside all other considerations for a time to accomplish it. Never mind voting, property, or marriage laws; let us have freedom; freedom to wear a warm cloak, a comfortable street dress, an outside garment with pockets, finished in a neat sensible way with durable binding, instead of being tucked out with knobby gimps, frayed satin flutings, ravelled fringes that catch all the *debris* that floats and hold it tenaciously.

In-doors at the *fete* and fireside a great deal of latitude may be allowed, but for the street and upon public occasions, it is time we had a dress approaching in soberness and simplicity to that of men—a dress adapted to locomotion, to business, to purpose, to achievement—a dress that would not stand in the way of anything we wish to do; that would not take half the day to put on and the other half to take off; a dress, in short, made for the woman, not the woman tortured into fitting the dress. Such a dress will come; the time demands it, and this is only the voice of John the Baptist, which precedes and presages its coming. I congratulate women on the fact from the bottom of my heart. Dress is the most important question to-day for them to solve. No power upon earth or in heaven can help them, so long as they are absorbed in continual efforts to change, without purpose, except the mere desire for novelty, the length of their skirts, the cut of their sleeves, the number of their ruffles, the color of their ribbons and the size of their bonnets.

In reality there is no reason why these questions should occupy the mass of women at all. A few general principles understood should be the business of persons engaged in designing and manufacturing clothing for women, to furnish the variety suited to all times and purposes at the moderate prices for which clothing can be obtained by men.

Special occasions require of course special efforts and special provisions, but the general need in dress is like in food and should be as plain, as substantial, as perfectly adapted to its use and nearly as uniform in its character.

WHAT NEW YORK MIGHT DO.

There is an opportunity for New York to enact a great role in the history of fashion, if it was only equal to the occasion, and it may be that it will be forced upon it yet. The truth is, and the fact has only just begun to be realized, Paris is lost to the civilized world, and there is no city in Europe ready to take its place. Brussels is too small; moreover, the material is not there. You cannot get out of a place more than there is in it, and Brussels has neither the enterprise nor the commanding position to become the first capital in the world. Vienna is quite as impracticable as Brussels, although it has more activity. Berlin is a respectable old town, but it has the staid and heavy German characteristics, the German economies, which are incompatible with modern leadership in dress and fashion, and is too slow and too far off to inspire England or America with its ideas. In fact, England has had about enough of Germany, one way or another, and is vastly more ready to receive suggestions, aid and counsel from its bright child across the water than from that country which has given it nothing but poor relations to provide for. German fashion papers exhibit the genius of German fashions. They give an immense number of illustrations because they are executed at starvation prices; but the difficulty is, there is no change or variety in them, and one gets tired of seeing the design of the same night cap (which American women will not wear), and the same straight, wide, short night-dress (which American women do) every week or month for more than ten or fifteen years in succession no matter how inclined one may be individually to perpetuate general styles in fashion. On the other hand, New York, which considers itself so smart and so enterprising, is not at all up to the times or equal to the emergency. To be sure, a New York magazine is furnishing fashions and illustrations to a London magazine, and American fashion letters are copied in England, Ireland and Scotland as Paris fashion letters used to be, but our manufacturers and great merchants do not back up this position, and really do not seem to understand in the least the opportunity which is presented to them. The needs of this vast continent, with its infinite variety of climate, temperature, circumstance and condition, include those of the entire civilized world, and if we had the enterprise to get up our supplies, exhibit and call the attention of the world to them in advance of others, Europe would very soon look to America for styles in dress, as well as mechanical inventions and practical ideas of all kinds.

WHAT OUR GREAT MERCHANTS OUGHT TO BE DOING.

Instead of rushing off thousands of miles to this little European town and that broken down gamblers' retreat to get ideas for the dress of American women, they should be furnishing designs to manufacturers for future achievement. They should be getting rid of the "dull" and inactive seasons, by meeting the wants of people who inhabit almost all the different degrees of latitude. There ought to be "spring openings" for the South by the 1st of January, and "fall openings" for the North and East in the middle of July. Moreover, the fabrics for these different sections should be specially prepared and adapted to their use, and the designs of garments arranged beforehand, and suited to their habits and temperature.

As it is there is no co-operation between the designers and manufacturers, and the results are therefore very often as incongruous as possible. There is a want of genius, enterprise and liberality among our great dry goods and ladies' clothing houses, or fashion writers would not have to wait until summer, in New York, was upon them, before telling their readers in Georgia what they may wear in warm weather, and depend upon their imaginations for their facts several months in the year. It is idle to talk of women in America setting fashion. A republic offers no commanding position to women or the individual woman which enables her to act with the requisite prestige and authority. The wife of the President might, but the term of office is too short, and the salary too light to enable any woman to distinguish herself in that way, and for the rest, why supposing one, or a half dozen, or half a hundred, should determine to set their own fashions, how are they going to get their ideas carried out?

No, when they want a bonnet or a dress, or a cloak, or a jacket, they must take one of the stereotyped cut, and the orthodox make because this is all that anybody knows and something different will only make their friends put them down as eccentric.

THE SEASON.

The season is not as good as was expected in New York city. Business did not drop—it fell flat immediately after Christmas and the weather, except for a few days has not been such as to promote skating or seasonable out door sports and gayeties.

The numerous charitable fairs and special public balls seem to have left but little time or opportunity for great parties or entertainments. In fact the party jam is an obsolete institution except as a social convenience to enable persons to pay off a number of small society obligations at once. For no one thinks much of being invited to a "jam" and few do more than "show" for a while to prevent any appearance of slight or neglect.

The latest and most approved methods of entertainments are "receptions," in a series of three or four, or at stated intervals through the winter. Not mere "reception days," which every lady has weekly, or fortnightly, in order that friends may know when to find her at home, and which are printed or written upon her ordinary visiting cards, but reception "evening," for which entertainment is provided and to which it is the fashion to give a special musical, literary, social or artistic characteristic. These gatherings are less formal, and at the same time more decorous than the old-fashioned grand party, and bring out a class of people who would not waste their time or spoil their clothes in a miscellaneous crowd.

Probably the absence of the latter element is the reason why "receptions" are so much handsomer than "party" toilets; at any rate, there is an appearance of freshness and elegance about the former which is rarely seen among the latter. Ladies wear their newest dresses and real laces at receptions, while for parties, a last season's dress furished up with cheap trimming, is thought sufficient.

LATE RECEPTION TIOLETS.

A train of the new striped reversible satin, salmon and white, over a salmon colored satin petticoat. The train was trimmed with a border of old Brussels point, laid on flat and caught back with salmon colored satin bows and white ostrich tips. The front breadth of the petticoat was caught down with rosettes of point lace with a small feather tip in the center. Square boddice trimmed with lace and straight sleeves with lace ruffles.

A dress of white *gros grain* trimmed with fringed ruches of the same and an overskirt of white gaze de chambery, with bretelles elaborately finished with rich white fringe, light blue sash and turquoise ornaments.

A beautiful dress of light blue Irish poplin trimmed with pleated ruches of the same, fringed out and displaying to great advantage a tunic of white Irish lace looped up with black velvet and pink roses, wide sleeves with lace undersleeves, boddice open in front and trimmed with lace.

A rich pink silk dress has a demi-trained skirt trimmed with three narrow flounces pinked and headed with ruches fringed out. Over this is worn a black lace tunic with *berthe*, which is ornamented at the sides, at the back where the sash is worn and upon the shoulders with sprays of lovely pink flowers.

A soft, satin-finished *cendres de roses* (ashes of roses) dress was made and trimmed entirely of the material in three different shades. Scant flowering and fringed ruches formed the trimming.

A very rich dress, worn by a matron past middle age, was of wine-colored velvet, with narrow flounces mounted upon fringed flutings of silk and headed with pleated ruches.

The most popular *toilettes* for young ladies upon all dress occasions are composed of light evening silks, mounted with a handsome muslin overdress, or fluted trimmings, alternately with ruffles or ruches of the seme.

The feather trimmings, which were so fashionable early in the season, are not much seen now, but in place of these rich fur is used, even upon ball dresses.

One of the most beautiful dresses worn this season was observed during a prominade in Irving Hall, at the ball of the Americus club. It consisted of a Nile green satin, which is a light wonderful shade of blue green trimmed with rows of rich white lace, put on plain, and headed with narrow bands of *grebe*. The glittering satin, the beautiful lace, and shining bands of fur recalled the "serpent of old Nile" vividly.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

As this is the month for fancy dress balls it may be useful to indicate a few costumes which generally excite attention and admiration.

A "Dolly Varden" dress consists of a short quilted silk or satin petticoat, over which a bright rosebud chintz skirt is looped up all the way round. High heeled black morocco shoes, with rosettes and buckles, "clocked" stockings. Low body of chintz cut in a deep point to be laced up, sleeves of the same, shaped to the elbow with wide lace frills. Long black lace mittens and small lace *coiffure* or cap laid flat to the top of the head and adorned with long ribbons which float upon each side.

The "Zouave" costume is very new and very jaunty. It consists of a velvet jacket, cut with five short square basques, a reverse collar, faced with white silk and cuffs, also turned up with white, and discovering a lace frill which falls over the hand. The waist is white, with scarlet buttons, but is worn loose and open, so as to show the open ruffle or *jabot* of lace, worn beneath. The petticoat is very short, and is of white serge trimmed with three bands of scarlet cashmere stitched on with white silk in the Grover and Baker embroidery stitch. A short upper skirt of white serge is looped up on either side in a large plait, and a Roman scarf, white, scarlet and green, is folded round the waist and tied up on the right side. Full Zouave trousers coming two inches below the petticoat, and to the top of the Polish boots, and a white felt *toquet* with scarlet plumes, completes the costume. "Winter" wears several short skirts of frosted tarlatane, looped up with frosted primroses, snow-drops, and holly. The sleeves are short, the body low, and trimmed with white flowers, crystal fringe, and swansdown round the neck, long gloves trimmed at the top with swandown, white satin boots trimmed with swandown. Pure crystal ornaments, white wig with long curls, flowers, and crystals arrayed in them to match the dress.

A "Haymaker" is dressed in a short skirt of buff linen, a white linen chemise, of which the top and sleeves alone are visible; black velvet braces, an apron of white linen trimmed with black velvet, and wide-brimmed hat of velvet decorated with daisies and field flowers.

The dress of a "Milk-maid" is simple and pretty. It consists of a striped black and white skirt, a low boddice of scarlet marine with short basques, above which is seen the top of a white linen chemisette. A large black cross suspended from a black velvet ribbon, and a high Breton cape of starched cambric ornamented with a black velvet bow.

The "Village Bride" appears in a short white muslin dress, trimmed with numerous narrow ruffles, a white muslin apron trimmed with three rows of narrow satin ribbon of varied colors, a square muslin boddice ornamented with three rows of ribbon to match, striped stockings, black kid shoes, and a little muslin cap, with a rosette composed of narrow satin ribbon in the three colors. "Mary Queen of Scots" has the advantage of being a striking, and always intelligible dress. Seebach dressed it according to the description of Sir Walter Scott in the "Abbot"—"a trained robe of black velvet with a small ruff open in front, on her head a small cap of lace" (of the pointed shape, hollowed in at the sides, which is so well known), "and from her shoulders a long transparent veil of white muslin, which could be drawn at pleasure over her face and person. A cross of gold hung from her neck, and a rosary of ebony and gold was suspended from her girdle." A "Louis XIII." dress consists of a train of green satin, trimmed with a rich old Brussels lace flounce, over a white satin petticoat. Bouquets of mixed roses (white and red) for ornaments, white curled wig ornamented to match, diamond ear rings and necklace, and plenty of powder, the effect of which is heightened by two black patches, one placed low on the left cheek, the other high on the right cheek.

An "Old Mother Hubbard" dress is of yellow flowered silk bunched up with crimson satin bows over a crimson satin petticoat. Long pointed stomacher of the silk, laced with red ribbon, white muslin apron and very high, pointed velvet, or black felt hat, with a red bow on one side. A stich is, of course, indispensable. Yellow chintz, over crimson merino quilted will answer every purpose.

"Morning Star" wears a white tulle dress with Grecian tunic of gold tissue, bordered with a long golden fringe. A gold belt clasps the waist and a bandeau centines the fair flowing hair, set directly over the forehead with a diamond star. The dress should be long but plain, simply hemmed and worn over two other skirts of tulle and one of thin muslin, to look soft and flowing.

"Evening Star" wears a black tulle skirt, sprinkled with silver stars. Body low, with a row of silver stars above the waist, but under the arms. On the head a diadem formed of silver stars, and attached to this a long flowing black tulle veil enveloping the entire figure and spangled with stars.

"Summer" appears in a charming dress of green tulle made with several skirts and garlanded with roses. The blonde hair (it must be a blonde) is worn flowing and crowned with roses. Upon her arm she carries a basket of fruit. A "Spanish" dress completes the list. It consists of a short dress of yellow satin, trimmed with two lace flounces, laid on flat. Black velvet boddice with slashed basques and long tight sleeves. White muslin chemisette, long black lace veil, arranged over a high comb, and with a rosebud on one side; black and gold fan.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW.

Street suits are made principally with two skirts, the under one bordered with a rather deep but very scant flounce, the upper one scolloped or vandyked, and bound with the material or finished with a cross-cut fold of silk or velvet. Fur bands, of course, are very much used, as they have been all winter upon cloth, but the new feature is that there are no ruffles upon upper skirts. "Nut and chocolate" are now the favorite shades of brown in costumes, and are very distinguished, the sober shade being used for the body part of the dress, the confection for the velvet trimming. *Sateen* cloth is much used for suits—in fact, there is no choice, as cashmere and the fine all-wool *drap de France* are not to be had. There are some new and rich reversible materials, but they do not take very well. They are too conspicuous, and form toilettes more striking than distinguished for good taste. They were introduced last summer in foulard silks, but had no success, and the richer striped satins, styled *La Valliere* satins, meet with no more favor. The Roubaix silks for suits, a light and admirable spring and summer fabric, imported last season for the first time, will be in demand. It is said that American silk companies are trying to manufacture them. Irish linen and Limerick lace are used for the under garments of some of the finest trousseaus. The wedding dress of the Princess Louise is to be composed of white Irish poplin, lovely tunic, veil and trimmings of Honiton lace, and Balbriggan hose so fine that they can be drawn through the wedding ring. The long basque, in thick black armure silk, promises to be a very favorite this spring. The new design fits into the waist like a coat, and like a coat also, lays in a fold upon the hips. There is a flap which simulates a "postillion" directly in the center of the back. Sleeves somewhat loose, and rounded up on the back, with undersleeves of muslin, or cambric, are in vogue now, and will undoubtedly continue so through the coming summer, varied with the open and flowing sleeves. The tunic over-dress, so fashionable last summer, may be depended upon as a fashionable style for the coming spring and summer. A very handsome model has been made for the trousseau of a young Southern lady, of white linen cambric trimmed with black velvet. The costume consisted of a skirt and basque, both cut very short and in large points. They were lengthened by deep flounces of cambric, simply hemmed and put on in scant plaits, with broad bands of black velvet, which was also used to form double square bows, where the flouncing ascended upon the skirt. The flouncing and velvet upon the basque were exactly half the width of those upon the skirt. The bows of velvet upon the basque were placed in front, at the back, and upon the hips. The body was open with *revers*, the sleeves were finished with a flouncing, the deepest part of which extended up the back, where it was completed by a bow of velvet. This square tunic design was repeated in striped silk, lilac and white, to be worn over a lilac silk shirt, trimmed with narrow flounces of the same, bound with the same. The difference was, that bands of lilac silk were used instead of velvet, and lilac silk *revers*. There is real anxiety in some circles in regard to gloves. The Alexander kid glove can be obtained in all shades of all colors, in *one button*, and to the "*one button*" it is the opinion of higher authority, ladies will be obliged to come. "Of course it will be tough, ma'am," (we quote) "but I am really afraid they will have to do it, for other gloves offer no variety in color, or size, and really are not worth a shape." JENNY JUNE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—Ruy Blas.
Business Men Wanted—E. A. W., Robinson House.
House for Rent—241 Western venue, Allegheny City.
Room for Rent—129 Fourth avenue.
English Publications—Jas. R. Dodge.
Dissolution—McPherson & Muhlanbring.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Boarding—103 Second avenue.
Engines Wanted—B. L., Commercial office.
Boarding Wanted—C. A. S., Commercial office.
Store Wanted—J. B. H. Sharpsburg, Pa.
Reserved Seats—Barker's Lecture.
Library Hall—Dr. Barker.
Newell Institute opens February 2d.
Ladies Satchels—Lauer's.
Baskets—Lauer's.
Marbles—Lauer's.
Drug Store for Sale—H. M., Akron, Ohio.
Dwelling for Sale—Reese Evens, Mansfield, Pa.
Religious—Calvary P. Episcopal Church.
Coal—Corey & Co.
Cod Liver Oil—Caswell, Hazzard & Co.
Grand Charity Fair—Diamond, Allegheny.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Library Hall—Hon. William Parsons, February 3.
Scientific Lectures—Dr. Geo. F. Barker.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Library Hall—Wm. Mason Evans.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters.
Wholesale House and New Penn Street Stores—Joseph Horne & Co.
Ready Made Garments—Gray & Logan.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Sawed Locust Posts—Mellon Bros.
Commission House—H. Rea, Jr.
Drugs—Simon Johnson.
Farms for Sale—W. B. Duff.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Money to Loan—W. N. Howard.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Oil Works for Sale or Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Fruit Biscuit, Lemon Biscuit, Jumbles—S. S. Marvin.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1871.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11.23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.13	30.14	30.13
Change since last report	.20	.01	—.01
Thermometer	36°	40°	35°
Change in last 24 hours	9°	15°	—1°
Direction of wind	N W	S W	N E
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	10	4	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.50	0.08	.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	C	B	A
Rainfall since last report—inches and hdths	.32		
State of weather	Cl'dy.	Fair.	Fair.

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters, February 1, 1871.

Buchanan & Bro., Lawrenceburg, Pa.	3
Cain, Mrs. Mary, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Cain, Della, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Fechter's Third Night.

In selecting parts to please himself, Mr. Fechter does not always satisfy the public. *Don Cæsar*, whatever its merits as a play, and however popular it may have been at one time, is perfectly familiar to playgoers in general, and Mr. Fechter, while he was superb, made no more nor less of it than many an artist who has preceded him on our boards. As if satisfied of this in advance, the play-going public was not numerously represented at the Opera House last night; nor did the select audience that was present, though we'll please it, manifest any very great degree of enthusiasm. Mr. Fechter of course rendered the part with the spirit and accuracy peculiar to his acting, and Miss Leclerq, as *Maritana*, held her place as a decided favorite. This evening *Ruy Blas* will again be played.

NEWELL INSTITUTE.—Spring session opens February 2d.

G. A. R.

Annual Encampment at Allentown, Pa.—Election of Officers.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, was held in the Opera House, at Allentown, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, delegates and invited guests from all parts of the State being present.

The reports of the Commander and his staff, read and favorably acted upon by the Council of Administration, showed a healthy condition of the order, with a good treasury and increased membership. Commander Calhoun presided and made a stirring address, urging continued effort till the Grand Army of the Republic embraced every honorably-discharged soldier, sailor and marine, without regard to party politics.

Gen. Chas. Albright, junior commander, Gen. John F. Hartranft, Gen. Lemuel Todd, Gen. J. T. Owen, Gen. Bodine, Col. Bean, Col. Beeder, Col. Corson and other distinguished officers addressed the convention in congratulation, and were heartily applauded. The proceedings were very harmonious.

A grand banquet was given the delegates and invited guests by the comrades of Yeager Post, No. 13, of Allentown.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

Commander—A. R. Calhoun, Post 19, Philadelphia.

Sr. Vice Commander—H. J. Reeder, Post 129, Easton.

Jr. Vice Commander—C. S. Haven, Post 117, Pittsburgh.

Medical Director—J. W. De Witt, Post 2, Philadelphia.

Chaplain—Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, Post 97, Wilkesbarre.

Council of Administration—Geo. W. Grant, Post 16, Reading; Charles S. Green, Post 2, Philadelphia; Lane S. Hart, Post 58, Harrisburg; A. B. Howell, Post 129, Easton; W. C. Barns, Post 71 Philadelphia.

Representative at Large—John F. Hartranft, Post 11, Norristown.

Representatives—Robert L. Bodine, Post 2, Philadelphia; Joshua T. Owen, Post 2, Philadelphia; Frank Reeder, Post 129, Easton; Robert B. Beath, Post 23, Pottsville; W. J. Smyth, Post 19, Philadelphia.

Col R. B. Beath, of Pottsville, retains the postion of Chief of Staff, which he has filled so ably for three years.

The convention adjourned to meet at Erie, Pa., on the fourth Wednesday of July next.

RESERVED SEATS for Dr. Barker's lecture, at the University, after four o'clock at Library Hall.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY FAMILY, who are in need of a really good and practical sewing machine, is to know the one to purchase and where to get it. At the present time great care should be used, and to avoid being dissatisfied call immediatery on Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth street, and examine the Singer sewing machine. It is just what you want in your house. It will make your wife and family happy, and will be just what they want.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

Meeting of the Committees Appointed at the Meeting Held at Sharon Last Month.

An adjourned meeting of the Iron Manufacturers, in connection with representatives of various ore companies, was held yesterday at the Monongahela House, embracing a representation of fifty-one furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, and in and about Pittsburgh, and twelve leading ore companies, as follows:

BLAST FURNACES REPRESENTED.	No. of Furnaces.
William Ward, of Wm. Ward, & Co., Niles, O.	1
George C. Reis, of Reis, Brown & Berger, New Castle, Pa.	1
J. G. Butler, of Girard Iron Company, Girard, O.	1
James Ward, of James Ward & Co., Niles, Ohio	1
James Ward, of Brown Iron Company, Mineral Ridge, Ohio	2
A. B. Cornell, Himrod Furnace Company, Youngstown, Ohio	3
Wm. Bonnell, of Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, Ohio	2
L. G. Andrews, of Andrews Bros., Youngstown, Ohio	2
E. C. Pechin, of Dunbar Iron Company, Dunbar, Penna	1
C. Andrews, of Hubbard Furnace Company, Hubbard, Ohio	1
C. Andrews, of Westerman Iron Company, Sharon, Penna	2
W. McCreery, of Mahoning Furnace Company, Lowell, Ohio	1
D. Spaulding, of Spaulding, Woodward & Co., Steubenville, Ohio	2
J. Z. Speer, of Shoenberger, Blair & Co., Pittsburgh, Penna	2
C. Ogleby, of Benwood Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va	1
Samuel Kimberly, of Keel Ridge Iron Company, Sharon, Penna	1
Samuel Kimberly, of Wampum Furnace Company, Wampum, Penna	1
Samuel Kimberly, of Eagle Furnace Company, Youngstown, Ohio	1
D. Morgan, of Morgan Furnace Company, Irondale, Ohio	1
George Boyce, Sharon Furnace, Sharon, Pa	1
John Stambaugh, Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company, Youngstown, Ohio	3
Henry Rawle, Erie Furnace, Erie, Pa	1
Simon Perkins, Jr., Shenango Furnace, Middlesex, Pa	2
A. L. Crawford, Etna Iron Company, New Castle, Pa	2
James Pierce, Sharpsville Furnace, Sharpsville, Pa	4
J. G. Chamberlain, Leetonia Iron and Coal Company, Leetonia, Ohio	2
Thomas Struthers, Struthers Iron Company, Struthers, Ohio	1
H. A. Laughlin, Eliza Furnaces, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
James I. Bennett, Clinton Furnace, Pittsburgh, Pa	1
James I. Bennett, Graffton Iron Co., Leetonia, O.	1
J. T. Wood, Wheatland Furnaces, Wheatland, Pa	4
	51

IRON ORE COMPANIES.

S. L. Mather, Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Lake Superior.

H. B. Tuttle, Lake Superior Iron Company, Washington Iron Company, Champion Iron Company, Lake Superior.

H. G. Cleveland, New York Iron Mine, Lake Superior.

T. Dwight Eells, Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Iron Company, Grand Central Iron Company.

J. C. Ricketson, Wisconsin Iron Company, Wisconsin.

S. H. Matthews, Crosby Mine, Canada.

Geo. R. Tuttle, Wayne county, New York, and other ores.

E. S. Bedell, Champion Shore Iron Mountain Company, New York.

J. G. Butler, Jr., Forsyth Mine, Canada.

Partial reports of committees appointed by the previous meeting at Sharon were presented, a full and frank interchange of views expressed, and various resolutions adopted expressive of the great depression in the iron manufacturing interests and the absolute necessity of a *marked reduction* in the cost of the *various items* entering into the manufacture of iron, or the stoppage of the work at many of the furnaces would be inevitable. Some items of reduction in cost of ore, &c., were agreed upon.

The ore companies contended that a false impression had obtained in relation to the cost of producing ore which they were anxious to have removed.

The furnacemen, on the other hand, held that the exigencies of the trade required a liberal reduction in the prices of materials furnished the furnaces, and that unless this was done many furnaces would not be justified in continuing operations.

Those companies not being fully prepared to name a price for ensuing season, it was

Resolved, To meet at Pittsburgh on March 1st, for final report.

After an earnest and protracted but harmonious discussion, the meeting adjourned until the first day of March next, when more full reports of the various committees and more definite action may be expected.

Dr. Barker's Lecture This Evening.

How far man and his fellow animals may be regarded as machines, is a question that has a personal interest with us all. None of us are willing to be put on a par with the steam engine, nor even with the most ingenious automata; yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we and they have much in common, not only in the material elements of structure, but also in the mechanical principles involved in their and our own working. How far this analogy can be carried, is a question not only interesting and curious, but also of great moment. If there are those who would carry it too far, it is for us to know exactly where to halt them. We must know how far they have a right to go, and what principles of their own science they violate when they advance a step beyond. This gives our readers a general idea of the value of the discussion Dr. Barker is to give in his lecture this evening. The field of inquiry, though far from being a new one, has of late been yielding a new harvest of results, and Dr. Barker has with him the means of exhibiting the points at issue and the phenomena to be treated in a way that will make a profound science as fascinating as the tricks of legerdemain or the stupid wonders of spiritualism. Dr. Barker is not willing to withdraw from a department of investigation so intensely interesting and practical, in favor of materialism and Sadducean pretension.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record yesterday, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Wm. F. Holsing to Gotleib Holsing, November 1, 1870; 77 1-10 perches of land in Elizabeth township, with buildings...$550

John Glasby to Robert Donaldson, March 10, 1871; 16 by 80 feet on Sixteenth street, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings...$2,500

Peter S. Greeves to Loyal C. Greeves, January 26, 1870; 21 by 47 feet on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings...$1,200

Daniel Black to Benjamin Patton, January 20, 1857; 74 acres of land in West Deer township, with buildings...$3,000

Benjamin Patton to David Patton, December 9, 1861; 15 acres and 66 perches of land in Richland township, with buildings...$3,000

Thomas S. Maple to James Millen, January 30, 1871; lots Nos. 116, 117 and 118, in borough of Allentown, in McLain & Maple's plan of lots...$1,050

Alex. M. McClure to Thomas Falkner, December 1, 1870; 2 acres of land in Mifflin township, Allegheny county...$550

Henry Kane to George H. Danler; 20x60 feet on Smithfield street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings...$17,500

Peter Furgen to Frederick Ferril, January 1, 1869; 40 perches of land in Mifflin township, with buildings...$600

John H. Sawyer to Daniel Mahoney, November 2, 1870; lot No. 90 in J. H. Sawyer's plan of lots, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh...$400

Sarah C. Campbell to Alex. Morrison, October 27, 1870; 22x120 feet on Hill street, Allegheny City...$600

Robert Stevenson to Sarah C. Campbell, October 27, 1870; 22x120 feet on Hill street, Allegheny City...$500

Isaac Hartung to Christian Kankler, December 7, 1870; lots 1 and 2 in a sub-division of lots of Hoboken Land Company...$850

Nancy Porter et al. to Daniel Simon, November 23, 1870; 95¼ acres in West Deer township, with buildings...$4,762

John G. Robinson to Sarah B. Robinson, May 17, 1868; lot 1 and half of lot 2, in Brown's plan, Lawrenceville...$875

Thomas Moore to William H. Brown, December 14, 1870; for coal, coal lands in Elizabeth township formerly owned by the Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Coal company...$160,000

Jacob Porter to Edward Kinsella, January 27, 1870; lots 3 and in Porters plan, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh...$950

W. W. Grier to John J. Lawrence, January 9, 1871; 12 acres and 12 perches land in Plum township, with buildings...$13,500

Sarah Hart to John Sharp, August 26, 1870; 16 acres of land in Crescent township, with buildings...$1,200

Edward Davison to Robert G. Ferguson, January 2, 1871; lots Nos. 2 and 3 in Edward Davison's subdivision of a part of Robeson & Forsyth's plan in Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh...$3,100

Oliver J. Parker to Robert G. Ferguson, December 31, 1870; 24 by 130 feet on Main street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh...$1,200

Samuel W. Boren to J. P. Cameron, January 10, 1871; 25 by 124 feet on Broadway street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh...$1,700

Wm. McKnight to Nicholas Miller, January 2, 1871; 18¾ by 120 feet on Jane street, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings...$2,400

Wm. J. Trimble to Joseph S. Gold, April 24, 1869; 24 by 129¾ feet on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings...$2,900

John Buckestein to A. C. Silverman et al, January 26, 1871; 40 by 138 feet an Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny city...$3,600

John Leech to Jacob Ahl, M. D., October 29, 1870; lot No. 27 in Patterson's plan of lots, Pittsburgh, with buildings...$2,300

Robert McCartney to Wm. Creighton, September 30, 1868; 57 acres 10 perches of land in Moon Township...$1,800

James O'Brien to Catharine Barrett, January 19, 1871; Lot No. 96 in John H. Sawyer's plan of lots, Pittsburgh...$400

John Loeffler to George Meier, January 30, 1871; Lot No. 27 in John & Henry Loeffler's plan of lots, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, buildings...$390

Nicholas Miller to Peter Seeger, January 4, 1871; 51 feet 10 inches by 40 feet on Harcum alley, Borough of East Birmingham...$1,229

L. R. McAboy to John C. Perry, January —, 1871; 20x120 feet, Diamond Square, First ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings...$13,000

John O. S. Golden to Jane S. Hatch, January 28, 1860; lot No. 23 in D. S. Williams's plan of lots in the borough of Lawrenceville, with buildings...$1,000

Michael Domenec to Fred. Staube, September 17, 1870; lot No. 210 in M. Domenec's plan in the borough of Lower St. Clair...$450

Frederick Norton to John Graham, December 27, 1870; 14¼ acres of land in Robinson township, with buildings...$200

Wm. F. Casey et al. to Domenick Ferguson, January 28, 1871; 20 by 30 feet on Bedford avenue, city of Pittsburgh, with buildings...$2,900

Wm. Buente, executor, et al., to Christain Schafer, March 16, 1869; part of lot No. 10, in plan of lots of the German Lutheran Congregation of Allegheny city, Seventh ward...$2,566 62½

Alfard J. Parsons, to Wm. H. B. Smith, September 20, 1870; lot No. 19 in plan of lots of Thos. Bakewell, in borough of Belleview, Ross township...$1,200

Michael Curkholder, to Jacob Speelman, January 5, 1871; part of lot No. 10 in Mrs. Mary A. Sinclair's plan of lots in South Versailes township with buildings...$750

Frederick Seitz, to John Kenzenbrink, January 26, 1871; 48x145 feet in Indiana township, Allegheny county...$600

Mary J. Schratz, admx. to Ellen Sears, October 25, 1870; 24x110 feet on Church street, City of Pittsburgh...$800

Card.

I beg to announce the sale and transfer of our retail branch store, 101 Market street, popularly known as "Au Bon Marche," to the Miss C. and A. Strouse, who with their well known facilities and experience will continue to maintain the popularity which this store has received, and I cheerfully recommend the new owners to the patrons of the store.

We will continue the *wholesale* business *exclusively* in our present location, corner Fifth avenue and Market street, over Mr. Hacke's dry goods store, and having leased additional lofts to accommodate our increasing trade, take this opportunity to call attention to our preparations for the *spring season* 1871, which are now in progress. Our customers will receive timely notice of the *opening* of our first spring stock. Respectfully, J. D. BERND.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1871.

WM. MASON EVANS—DICKENS' READINGS.—There is every probability of Library Hall being well filled to hear the works of Dickens rendered by such a master hand as Mr. Evans. Not only are his delineations of the various characters faithful to life, but his appearance wonderfully resembles the immortal author of Pickwick.

The programme for the first evening is in every way a good one; and we advise our citizens who wish to enjoy a rich treat to secure their seats at once at Pittock's.

"And the mantle of the martyr has fallen on worthy shoulders."

AT a meeting of German citizens held in Turner Hall Wednesday evening, to make arrangements for a celebration in honor of the late Prussian triumphs, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to ascertain the views of the German people relative to the matter:

Pittsburgh—H. Neckermann, H. Knobel, John Roth, Sr., C. Hess, Joseph Abel, Sol. Holtzheimer.

Birmingham—C. J. Jchutz, Stephen Strunz, A. Ammon.

Allegheny—Wembart, John Horn, and James Lautner.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE FORCE, by Dr. Barker, this evening. Seats secured at the University, and after four o'clock P. M. at Library Hall.

ALDERMAN FLOYD issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Charles G. Graff, who was charged with embezzlement, on oath of Nicholas Shuter.

ORGANIZED BENEVOLENCE.

An Appeal from the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

Mrs. Levi Wade sends us a copy of the eighth annual report of this worthy association, of which she is the Secretary, and asks us to inform our readers that *the treasury is empty*. This society has a most thorough and comprehensive organization, embracing every portion of the city. The plan is simple and effective, as the territory is districted, and each district is placed under the personal charge of some one of the members, whose duty it is to attend to all cases of destitution arising therein, and see that the society is not imposed upon by unworthy persons. During the past eight years the work has been reduced to a perfect system, and incalculable good has been done. And yet the whole amount expended last year was only about twenty-five hundred dollars—a sum which would scarcely supply the artificial wants of many of our families. On this subject we can not do better than quote a few paragraphs from the report:

"Should the friends of the association, in reviewing the Treasurer's report, feel that, in view of the large amount of poverty in our city, the sum expended for its relief is a small one, we would respectfully remind them that the managers would gladly, most gladly, have expended *twice*, yes, *ten times* that sum, had it been placed in their hands for that purpose.

"As will be seen by the report, our treasury is empty; nevertheless, the managers, who for eight years have faithfully and conscientiously discharged their duties, are ready to begin their work, feeling that God will move the hearts of His people to sustain us in our labor among His poor.

"In a great city like this, with its millions of capital invested in manufactures, arts, &c., two thousand and five hundred dollars seems a paltry sum to be placed in the hands of a reliable Association for the relief of the poor. The fact that five hundred dollars of it was given by one noble hearted citizen, leads to the reflection that four others, equally generous, might have born off all the credit and blessing of having sustained the Association in its work during the winter. The fact that Holy Writ assures us that every dollar given to relieve the worthy poor is so much treasure laid up in Heaven, ought to induce even those who do not love benevolence for its own sake, to invest in an institution founded upon so imperishable and reliable a basis."

"Every dollar placed in the hands of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, is sacredly applied to that purpose" and it is to be hoped that our liberal-minded and large-hearted citizens will contribute much more generously this year than ever before. *Don't put off this duty*, but send your check at once. Many suffering hearts are patiently awaiting the relief which can only come through this association.

SOUTH SIDE.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

The Council of the Borough of South Pittsburgh held its regular monthly meeting in the office of Justice Barker last evening.

The Burgess, Mr. Hamilton, occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Cassiday, Kerr, Moorhead and Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Clerk read the official report of the Street Commissioner, William E. Richards, which was approved.

The Clerk also read a number of bills, which, on motion, were ordered to be paid.

The expenditures on account of streets during December amounted to $34 75, and for the first eleven days of January, $98 50. For the remainder of the month the expenditures were $97 44. On motion, warrants were ordered for the payment of the bills.

The Borough Regulator, Mr. Patterson, read an ordinance granting the right of way over Manor street to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. The ordinance empowers the company to lay a single or double track, with the necessary switches and turnouts, provided the grade of the railroad be so changed and modified as to intersect and cross Sixth street, in said borough, three feet below the present proposed grade of said railroad, or at the surface grade of said street, at the point mentioned. The Company is required to keep the crossings in good repair. The borough reserves the right to lay out and open a street or public highway from the mouth of Gray's road and Carson street, in said borough, and make and construct the same over and across the line of said railroad upon the level or grade therewith. The railroad company to build good and sufficient supporting walls to prevent slipping or sliding of earth, stone, gravel, or buildings from cuts, banks or excavations of any kind, and to keep harmless the said borough of and from all claims, demands, suits, or liabilities for injury done to or sustained by person or property, by reason of the grading, excavating or constructing of said railroad, and the railroad company to build good and substantial steps on Short street, from the line of said railroad to Manor street.

Captain Martin was present in the interest of the railroad company, and, by permission of Council, stated it was the desire of the company to have as liberal an ordinance as the Councils could frame, and at the same time protect the interests of the citizens of the borough.

The ordinance was then adopted as read, the company being allowed sixty days time to accept or reject it.

Mr. Barker, from the Committee of Citizens appointed to consider the question of procuring a fire apparatus for the borough, reported progress. One firm in the borough had offered to give $500, the others had refused to give a definite answer regarding a subscription, and one other firm had promised to consider the matter. Report accepted and committee continued.

The Clerk then read a proposition from Henry Path & Co., agreeing to build and furnish a hose carriage to the borough for the sum of $600. Accepted and filed.

The Council then adjourned.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The performance of the Chapman Sisters' burlesque troupe, at the Opera House last night, was witnessed by a goodly number of people. Every thing went off splendidly, much to the gratification of all. The songs of Misses Ella and Blanche were received with great favor. Bishop, the *King of No-land*, was immensely funny. The music given by Milburn, Cooper and Fields is no small part of the entertainment. To-night a new burlesque, entitled "Little Jack Shepherd," written expressly for the Chapman Sisters, will be played for the first time in this city. To-morrow evening Mr. Milburn takes his farewell benefit.

VARIETIES.—The attendance at the Varieties is always as large as the house will accommodate. This is not to be wondered at when such a brilliant entertainment is given. The blondes, the gymnasts and other performers appear this evening in an entirely new bill.

THE PILGRIM.—The Academy of Music is none too large to accommodate the crowds that flock to see "The Pilgrim." It is a fine work, and receives merited support from the best classes. The entertainment to-night is for the benefit of the First Baptist Church.

WM. MASON EVANS's Readings from Dickens, at Library Hall. Sale of tickets will commence on Monday next at Pittock's, Fifth avenue, where plan of the hall may be seen. One dollar to course with reserved seat. Readings 6th, 9th and 13th of February. Matinee Saturday, 11th, at two o'clock. TH S

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked.

A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold everywhere.

I Would Not Be Without It!

Such is the universal decision of every one who has used a Weed Sewing Machine. It is truly the wife's best assistant at home, and by its many qualities possessed it is superior. Call into No. 116 Market street, and Messrs. Biggert & Son, the agents for its sale, will take pleasure in showing the merit claimed by the Weed, as a Sewing Machine, and its adaptibility to do all kinds of sewing.

Ladies Satchels,

At Lauer's.

The India Ale

manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TTHS

Market Baskets,

At Lauer's.

China Ware, Just Received

A large stock, which is now open for inspection, will be sold at lower prices than any other house in this city. R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Baskets of all Kinds,

Wholesale and retail, at 106 Market street, J. G. Lauer & Bro., two doors from Fifth avenue.

Opportunity for Manufactruing Oil.

Will sell or rent, the Lubricating Oil Works, situated at Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa., consisting of large frame building, with tanks, tubing, &c., and with the right to manufacture lubricating oil under a new and valuable patent. Apply to executors of estate of W. McClintock, deceased, at Carpet Store of Oliver McClintock & Co., 23 Fifth avenue. MTH

Marbles.

Glass, china, agate, common or polished marbles by the dozen, hundred or thousand, at Lauer's.

Italian and English Statuary,

Of the choicest subjects and in the most artistic style of finish, can be procured at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street. Call in and see them.

Parlor Croquet and Billiards,

At Lauer's, 106 Market street.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the cheapest and the best hair dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and repairs the pernicious effects of dyes and washes. Th*

Crockery and Earthenware,

Of every style, size and price, can be procured at low rates at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Silver and Plated Ware.

The largest and most select assortment for table use, can be procured at reasonable rates, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

DIED.

DUNLEVY—On Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, MAGGIE HOUSTON, eldest daughter of John B. and Rache Jane Dunlevy.

Funeral from residence, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BACON—On Tuesday, January 10, at Trinidad, Colorado Territory, Rev. DAVIS BACON, aged fifty-six years.

Funeral SUNDAY MORNING, February 5th, at Universalist Church, corner Third avenue and Grant street.

FAIRLEY—February 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., JOHN FAIRLEY, at his late residence, corner Pitt alley and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny city.

Funeral on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOUGH—On Wednesday morning, February 1st, 1871, at Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, GEORGE R. HOUGH, in the twenty-first year of his age.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.
MR. CHARLES J. CLARK,
Special Agent for Mosler, Bahmann & Co.'s Cincinnati FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, can be seen each afternoon this week at No. 181 Liberty street, where a sample of these celebrated Safes can be seen, and those wishing to purchase or exchange Safes can be supplied.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stove
Made in this city. For sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ARTIST MATERIALS.
J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,
Dealers in Drawing Instruments,
Oil and Water Colors, and Brushes of all kinds. Give us a call, at No. 93 Smithfield street.

BRUSHES.
J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes,
And Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Notions and Toys, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

BANKS.
AMERICAN BANK.
80 FOURTH AVENUE.
Cash Capital...$200,000.
JOHN FLOYD, President. W. FLOYD, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,
92 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. H. EVERSON, President.
W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.
CHAS. ABEL & CO.
Manufacturers of
The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 172 Wylie ave.

J. HENDERSON & BROS.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Patent Medicines, 266 Liberty street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers of all Sizes
Window Glass, Fruit Jars, Bottles of every description, &c., &c., 32 Wood street.

WRAPPING PAPERS.
FRAZER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Hardware, Coffee, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Straw, Batting, Rag, Manilla and Roofing Papers.
Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Manager...M. W. CANNING.
Last three nights of those eminent artistes,
Mr. Fechter,
AND
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
Supported by Mr. FRANK ROCHE and Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ.
THURSDAY EVENING, February 2, 1871, last time of the three act drama of
RUY BLAS.
To conclude with the farce of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
Friday Evening—HAMLET.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Monday Evening—EDWIN ADAMS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS...Manager.
GREAT NEW BILL TO-NIGHT.
Crowded nightly since they appeared—GREAT NEW YORK BLONDE TROUPE—the Magnificent Seventeen Blonde Young Ladies. Wonderful De Laves—Lillie, Zoe and Mons. De Lave. Mr. Gus Williams in new dashing Songs. Thirty first-class Male and Female Artists. SATURDAY the Popular Matinee 2:30.

OPERA HOUSE.
V. E. BEAMER...Lessee and Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, February 2d. Production of the latest London and New York Sensation, "Little Jack Sheppard, the Idle Apprentice. New Wardrobe, etc. The cast embracing the Chapman Sisters, C. B. Bishop, and entire company. Milburn, Cooper and Fields in New Specialties.
TO-MORROW (Friday) Benefit of J. H. Milburn.
Matinee every Saturday 2:00 P. M.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS'
GRAND CHARITY FAIR,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SHERIDAN POST 88, G. A. R., Commencing FEBRUARY 6TH, 1871.
DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

ORPHANS' FAIR,
Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION...25 CENTS.

LECTURES.

LIBRARY HALL.
WM. MASON EVANS'
DICKENS READINGS,
Monday Evening, February 6, 1871,
CHEAP JACK.
PICKWICK IN THE POUND,
LITTLE NELL,
BOB SAWYER'S PARTY.
Interspersed with Poetic Selections.
Course Tickets, $1 00. Single admission, 50 cents. Matinee Saturday, February 11, at 2 o'clock.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
Hon. WILLIAM PARSONS
WILL DELIVER HIS
POPULAR AND HUMOROUS LECTURE
ON
"Richard Brinsley Sheridan,"
ORATOR, WIT AND DRAMATIST,
BEING A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY, interspersed with Characteristic Anecdotes and Incidental Notices of the Wits and Humorists, OLIVER GOLDSMITH, DR. JOHNSON, BURKE, CURRAN, &c., at
MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
ON
Friday Evening, February 3d.
No Reserved Seats. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
Mercantile Library Hall,
BY
Dr. GEO. F. BARKER,
OF YALE COLLEGE.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2d,
"Force of Muscle and Brain."
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th,
"The Chemistry of the Sun and Stars."
EACH LECTURE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.
Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents, to be had at the University, corner Ross and Diamond streets.

AUCTION SALES.

UNION AVENUE
RESIDENCE
AT AUCTION.
On Monday, February 6th,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
Will be offered at A. LEGGATE'S REAL ESTATE AND STOCK EXCHANGE, 159 FEDERAL STREET, that first-class Property, No. 44 Union avenue, corner of North Diamond street, at present owned and occupied by Mr. Pusey. The Lot is 30 by 114 feet to an alley. The House is a three-story Brick of 14 Rooms, fitted up internally to correspond with the external appearance. A Stable and Carriage House in the rear. The location will commend itself to all who will visit the property. A thorough examination of the interior is solicited. The fine park improvements, pleasant surroundings, nearness of Churches, Market House and Street Cars, the high and dry ground, and the corner position render this property exceedingly desirable for residence.
Terms—Third cash, balance in three years.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. STEWART...ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

Trustees Sale of Property
IN BANKRUPTCY.
The undersigned, Trustees, offer at Private Sale all the Property belonging to the Estate of THOMAS BAKEWELL, Bankrupt, consisting of Real Estate in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on Dinwiddie street, and embracing Forty-seven Lots of Ground, fronting each on Dinwiddie street 20 feet, and extending back 100 feet, on which are erected the Shovel, Axe and Saw Manufactory, Warehouse, Offices, &c.
All the Machinery necessary for the manufacture of Shovels, Axes and Saws, ready for immediate use.
A large stock of Axes, Shovels and Saws on hand at the above Manufactory.
Patents, Good Will, &c., connected with the above business.
Real Estate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, adjoining property of the late James S. Craft, deceased, John Arthurs and others, containing about 10 Acres.
Real Estate in Bellevue borough, Allegheny county, containing about 10 Acres, the same being subdivided into Lots, and on which are erected a Double Two-story Frame Dwelling House, with Stables and other Outhouses complete.
The undivided one-third interest in a Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on the corner of First and Ross streets, having a front on Ross street of 80 feet, and extending along First avenue 90 feet, on which are erected Four Two-story Brick Dwelling Houses.
The undivided one-sixth interest in a Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 30 feet on Third avenue, and extending back to Second avenue, on which are erected one Three-Story Brick Warehouse and two Two-story Brick Dwelling Houses.
The undivided one-fourth interest in a Tract of Land in Washington county, Pa., containing about 260 Acres.
The undivided one-half interest in a Tract of Land in Beaver county, Pa., containing about 7 Acres.
The undivided one-third interest in a Lot of Ground in Chicago, Ill.
An undivided interest in a Tract of Land in Wood county, West Va., containing 209 Acres.
A Tract of Land in Hancock county, Iowa, containing 160 Acres.
A Tract of Land in Oconto county, Wis., containing 240 Acres.
24 Shares of Stock in Merchants and Manufacturers Insurance Co.
4 Shares of Stock in Pittsburgh Commercial Printing Co.
20 Shares of Stock in Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.
Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Buggy, &c.
For particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees, or either of them, at the Manufactory above mentioned, on Dinwiddie street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
THOMAS J. BURCHFIELD, Trustees.
tf

S. L. VERA,
PATERN AND MODEL-MAKER,
Corner Twentieth Street and Mulberry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.